

# Cosmonaut Landing: Not as Slick as Reported

New Accounts Indicate Soviet Flight Had a Harrowing Re-entry After 211 Days in Space

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Details now emerging about a Soviet space flight that ended Friday after a record 211 days indicate that the two cosmonauts had a harrowing re-entry, with their craft rolling, tumbling and spinning as it stepped by a blizzard and fell.

The sequence described by the Soviet press in the 72 hours since the landing contrasts with initial reports that implied that all had gone well.

The nighttime landing appears to have been one of the most serious moments in the Soviet program since June 1971, when three cosmonauts asphyxiated on re-entry because a valve on their Soyuz-11 craft stuck open.

This time the two crewmen, Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy and a civilian, Valentin Lebedev, survived but were subjected to anxious moments trapped in the spacecraft as helicopters and land vehicles searched for them in central Kazakhstan.

The seven-month flight and its ending have revived longstanding questions about the advisability of subjecting crews to such prolonged periods of weightlessness. Questions have also arisen about the Soviet ability to compete with the American space shuttle program with one-shot space landings that have evolved slowly over the last 15 years.

For the moment, attention



Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy, left, and Valentin Lebedev, Soviet cosmonauts, at their first press conference after returning from space. The photo was released by Tass.

be quite frank, the landing was quite unusual, but it didn't make any difference to my mood," Mr. Lebedev told reporters at Dzhezkazgan.

By then, attention had already shifted to the crewmen's adjustment after 30 weeks of weightlessness. In television film that apparently was shot as they sat in the recovery trailers, they appeared tired about 24 hours after touchdown and stood with the support of military aides.

On Monday, after three days, television film showed them moving unaided a few steps to the edge of a whirlpool, where they were assisted down the ladder.

The cosmonauts' adaptation to gravity is likely to be watched closely by officials of the American space program, whose longest flight was an 84-day mission from 1973-1974.

For the Russians, human endurance is a pressing issue. They have made no secret of their plans for an orbital station that would be permanently manned and would remain aloft for years.

The station is to be assembled, manned and supplied by a combination of the Soyuz manned vehicles and the unmanned Progress ferry craft. In each case, the hardware can be used only once. Soviet crews will be expected to remain in space for months at a time.

# Poland to Cut Back Relations With U.S., Restrict Some Visas

WARSAW — The Polish government said Tuesday that it will cut back on cultural and scientific relations with the United States in response to what it called American attacks on Poland's interests and sovereignty.

A government statement, carried by Poland's official news agency, PAP, also announced that no visas would be granted to representatives or employees of the U.S. Information Agency and that all visa applications by Americans would be specially scrutinized.

"The U.S. special services repeatedly abuse scientific and cultural cooperation for the purpose of penetration and subversion," the government said.

Reliable sources, meanwhile, said that Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity labor union, hopes to address a rally in Gdansk on Thursday and tell supporters to use all democratic means possible to regain the rights of the Polish union movement. The sources released a text of his speech.

Mr. Walesa plans to give the speech at a public meeting at a monument by the Lenin shipyards, where the union was organized, the sources said. It would be his first public appearance since his release from martial law internment last month.

Government officials said no permission has been given so far for the meeting. Mr. Walesa was not available for comment at his Gdansk home.

The Polish government's statement on reducing U.S. cultural and scientific ties followed an increasingly acrimonious exchange between the Polish and American governments.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's military ruler, bitterly criticized Washington on Dec. 3, listing the economic and social sanctions imposed on Poland in a year of martial law and threatening retaliation.

Tuesday's statement by the government gave details of scientific and cultural restrictions made by the Reagan administration, listed official U.S. sanctions against martial law, and complained of a heightened propaganda campaign by the Voice of America radio.

It announced that to "protect Poland's political, scientific and cultural interests, including for reasons of state security" the government would:

- Stop all forms of scientific and cultural cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency and all other U.S. federal agencies that "engage in anti-Polish activities."
- Introduce a special procedure for "considering any invitations and grants or travel offers connected with the forms of scientific and cultural exchange still to be maintained."
- Suspend the granting of visas to "any representatives of employees of the U.S. Information Agency or its branches."
- Consider all visa applications from the United States "with an eye to the interests and security of the state."

The Polish leadership was particularly angered by two U.S. actions in the last two months — the imposition of extra trade sanctions in response to the formal outlawing of Solidarity, and remarks by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Mr. Weinberger said in a television program last month that "Poland at the moment is not free, Poland is a country that is run by a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform, and the policies are virtually identical."

Tuesday's statement also took exception to a "day of prayers for Poland and solidarity with the Polish people" declared by President Ronald Reagan last week.

The United States has led a campaign of sanctions against Poland and has added extra measures to the restrictions imposed by

# Shultz, in France, Sees Allied Unity on Trade

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that despite some continuing disagreements with France, he was confident that the "right framework" would be found to coordinate U.S. and allied economic policies toward the Soviet Union.

At a press conference after a day of talks with President François Mitterrand, External Relations Minister, Claude Cheysson, and other French officials, Mr. Shultz seemed determined to end the polemical dispute of recent weeks over East-West trade and give some new momentum to allied efforts to agree on an overall economic strategy toward the Soviet Union. Mr. Shultz said the talks were "very fruitful and worthwhile."

No actual agreements were announced, however, and it was difficult to ascertain whether the fairly optimistic approach taken by Mr. Shultz was a negotiating tactic or reflected some genuine progress in resolving some of the problems between Paris and Washington.

U.S. officials had said earlier that Mr. Shultz's talks in Paris were probably the most important with any allied government during his two-week European trip. Relations have been strained, and before Mr. Shultz left Washington, a State Department official said that the White House was waiting for Mr. Shultz to report on his talks here before deciding whether to engage in a more open polemical war with France.

Statements issued by Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman in the past two days have tended to be conciliatory toward Washington, but also to reinforce previous French positions in rejecting any "American economic directorate" over economic relations with the Soviet Union. But Mr. Mitterrand was quoted by the spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, as having assured Mr. Shultz that France was always ready to discuss with its allies limits on the sale of strategic goods to the Soviet Union and other matters that upset them.

The most contentious issue between the United States and

# New Irish Government Lists Economic Goals

By Peter Osnos  
Washington Post Service  
LONDON — With high hopes for ending a prolonged period of political stalemate in Ireland, a government was formed Tuesday by Garret FitzGerald of the Fine Gael party as prime minister in a coalition with the smaller Labour Party.

The coalition will have a firm parliamentary majority of 56 seats, which should be enough to sustain the government through a time of difficult economic decisions and the re-establishment of a dialogue with Britain on the future of Northern Ireland. This is the third new Irish government in 18 months, and Mr. FitzGerald acknowledged that it faces an "immense task."

Mr. FitzGerald, 56, was prime minister for seven months before his government fell in February on the issue of raising consumer taxes, reflecting the absence then of a strong consensus on solutions to the country's ills.

This time, Mr. FitzGerald, an economist, said the new Labour leader, Dick Spring, a lawyer, agreed on outlines of an ambitious program, committed to reducing unemployment, now at 13.5 percent, of the work force, while retaining public spending enough to bring the budget into balance and curb inflation.

Fine Gael, with 70 seats in the 166-seat Dail, or lower house, is essentially a center-right party on



Garret FitzGerald

economic issues, while Labour, with 16 seats, is basically center-left. But only by agreeing to tackle the unemployment and fiscal problems together — even though the positions of both parties had to be compromised — can Ireland get the sustained political leadership that all agree is crucial to progress.

The coalition strategy, reached in 10 days of hard bargaining by the two party leaders, calls for establishment of a National Development Corp. intended to provide new jobs through state investment in commercial ventures. The program calls for new taxes on large private houses and a strengthening of taxes on banks and financial institutions.

At the same time, workers will be expected to accept smaller wage increases, some social welfare policies will be tightened, and consumer taxes will again be considered. The target for eliminating the budget deficit is five years, one year more than Fine Gael had pledged.

Fianna Fail, led by former Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, remains the largest single party in the Dail with 75 members. But Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Spring seem to be taking office in a spirit of determination that Mr. Haughey could never inspire, and there are persistent reports he will step down as Fianna Fail leader.

On Northern Ireland, the new government pledged to seek an honest and positive dialogue with Britain, a process that broke down over Mr. Haughey's refusal to support Britain during the war in the Falklands. But the Ulster problem has defied previous attempts at resolution, and no immediate breakthrough is expected.

Mr. FitzGerald advocates making gestures toward Northern Ireland's Protestant community by changing Roman Catholic-oriented clauses in the Irish constitution. The government manifesto opposes violence while acknowledging the Irish people's "aspiration to unity."

This almost certainly means an early meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald to discuss the Ulster issue. In the meantime, authorities in Ireland and Northern Ireland are warning of the possibility of a stepped-up bombing campaign by the Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army. The threats of more violence were issued after two suspected IRA gunmen were shot and killed Sunday by police in Northern Ireland.

# Reagan Calls Soviet Offer Inadequate

By Walter Pincus and Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan described Tuesday as not "adequate" an informal proposal made by the Soviet Union in the latest round of negotiations in Geneva to reduce the number of its intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Reagan said that the proposal reflected Moscow's concern about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan for the United States to introduce new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles into Western Europe beginning in December 1983.

But the president added that the Soviet suggestion "isn't adequate, and it would still leave us at a considerable disadvantage."

Mr. Reagan did not describe the details of the Soviet proposal. The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after the president's remarks that there had not been any formal proposal made by the Russians and therefore the question of rejecting them had not come up.

"That was a proposal that was offered," Mr. Speakes said, "but it is something we would study during this time period."

"We will tell the Russians what we think of it," he added. "But our basic position is we favor zero option."

According to informed sources, the Soviet delegation at Geneva suggested last month in informal meetings that it was willing to put a ceiling of 160 on its European-based SS-20 missiles as part of its overall plan to reduce all nuclear systems in Europe to 300.

The "zero option" was outlined by Mr. Reagan in November 1981. Under the plan, the Soviet Union would eliminate all 324 of its SS-20s and 260 older SS-4s and SS-5s. In return, the United States would cancel the deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles.

# Reagan Says Accord Reached on MX Funds

By Juan Williams and Margot Homblower  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The White House and congressional leaders have reached an agreement on funding the MX missile that requires congressional approval of the missile's basing method, President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan told reporters that funding for the missile will be appropriated in the Senate defense bill but the money cannot be spent until the House and Senate approve a basing plan.

Mr. Reagan will have to submit his preference for a basing method along with alternative plans to Congress. He will have until April 15 to gain the legislators' approval.

The House last week turned down funding for building the first five MX missiles, at least partly because of opposition to the "dense pack" basing proposal favored by the president. But Mr. Reagan said Tuesday he hoped the House would agree to funding the MX in a House-Senate conference that would come about if the Senate approves its funding.

He said he no longer believed the dense-pack proposal had any chance of being approved by Congress. The proposal would bunch 100 MX missiles into a small area in Wyoming, on the theory that incoming Soviet missiles would destroy or deflect one another.

"In recent days, it has been apparent that many members of the Congress agree with my assessment that production of the Peacekeeper is in the national security interest of the United States," Mr. Reagan said, using the administration's name for the MX.

"At the same time, however, they want to take a closer look at

the question of how to base the missile. The agreement we reached today is a reasonable balance of those interests."

The president and the legislators with him claimed that the plan has bipartisan support, but they did not name any Democrats who are behind the proposal.

Mr. Reagan said the MX agreement would help in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

"The United States needs to move forward with an effective land-based missile," Mr. Reagan said, "one that will not only enhance the prospect for a secure America but will also strengthen the hand of our negotiators at arms control talks in Geneva."

He was accompanied to the briefing by three Republican congressmen involved in reaching the compromise agreement: Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader; Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader; and John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senator Tower explained that under the agreement the White House must submit its preference for a basing method and options by March 1. Congress will then vote on the bill within 45 days under a procedure that excludes the chance of any filibuster.

Senator Baker added that the agreement would become part of a so-called continuing resolution and not be a separate bill because of the late date at which the agreement has been reached in this post-election session of Congress.

The agreement was negotiated on Capitol Hill in talks believed to have included Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat who opposes the dense-pack plan. The accord was presented to Mr. Reagan on Tuesday morning, according to Senator Baker.

The House and the Senate are already in agreement on spending \$2.5 billion for MX research and development.

# Surgeons Replace Broken Valve in Artificial Heart

The Associated Press  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Dr. Barney B. Clark was rushed back to surgery Tuesday after his blood pressure plunged because of a broken valve in his artificial heart.

Doctors replaced the entire left half of the polyurethane device in a four-hour operation.

"He's a very, very sick man who's gone through multiple surgeries," Dr. Chase Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said following the operation. "He was in critical before and he's more critical now."

It was the third operation in less than two weeks for Dr. Clark, the first to receive a permanent artificial heart. But it was the first time since the 61-year-old retired dentist received the heart on Dec. 2 that the mechanism itself had developed a problem.

In just over four hours of surgery, doctors replaced the left ventricle of Dr. Clark's plastic heart. They found the mitral valve of the left ventricle had broken, causing blood to regurgitate back into Dr. Clark's natural left atrium, or upper chamber, Dr. Peterson said.

"This is the mitral valve, which is the most serious of any there could be," said Dr. Robert Jarvik, the inventor of the artificial heart. Dr. Clark was consulted at length about his condition before the surgery and approved going back on the operating table, Dr. Peterson said.

# De la Madrid Moves Quickly to Take Charge

Mexican Leader Strives to Exorcise Political Ghost of López Portillo

By Juan M. Vasquez  
Los Angeles Times Service  
MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid is moving swiftly to exorcise the political ghost of his predecessor, José López Portillo, who left office on Dec. 1 with the national economy in a shambles.

Mr. López Portillo used the presidency's practically unlimited powers to promote expansive economic policies, for which Mexico is paying a heavy price, and to advance the careers of his political favorites.

Those who did not please the president suddenly found themselves relegated to minor posts or were cast out of power. Now the tables have been turned. Former outcasts are back in favor and some old favorites are banished.

Only a few hours after Mr. López Portillo was out, Mr. de la Madrid surprised everyone by appointing Miguel Mancera as director of the central bank, the Bank of Mexico.

Mr. Mancera, who held the same position under Mr. López Portillo, had to leave the government on Sept. 1 because he disagreed with the dramatic changes in economic policy signaled by the nationalization of the banks and imposition of currency exchange controls.

That made him a symbol of opposition to Mr. López Portillo. Mr. Mancera's subsequent political rehabilitation is considered a slap in the face to the former president.

The entire thrust of Mr. de la Madrid's recovery program represents a rejection of the populist economic policies that Mr. López Portillo fostered during his last months in office.

The most significant changes were made when Mr. López Portillo was supposedly a lame duck, after Mr. de la Madrid's election on July 4. Perhaps for this reason, Mr. de la Madrid has asked the Congress to change the date of the presidential election to shorten the



Miguel de la Madrid

next lame-duck period from the present five months to two and a half months. This, too, is considered a political jab at Mr. López Portillo.

There is both irony and political significance in all of this because Mr. de la Madrid is the hand-picked successor of Mr. López Portillo, and governments in Mexico have always stressed continuity from one administration to the next.

For more than 50 years, the governments have represented the same monolithic political bloc, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, known as PRI after its initials in Spanish.

Each administration in its turn has been unwilling to criticize previous administrations out of fear that the criticism would tarnish the image of the PRI and even lead to political divisions within the party.

This time, however, the legacy of Mr. López Portillo is considered so damaging that Mr. de la Madrid appears willing to take the risk.

The political decline of the former president extends beyond economic policy. Mr. de la Madrid annulled a controversial decree, issued by Mr. López Portillo four days before he left office, that tightened Mexico's already tough anti-pornography and censorship laws and was met with a wave of protest from artists, writers and intellectuals.

In addition, Mr. de la Madrid appointed Juan José Bremer, a political outcast under Mr. López Portillo, to an important sub-cabinet position in the Ministry of Public Education. Mr. Bremer's removal caused a minor political scandal last year, and his reputation as undersecretary of culture has been greeted warmly by the intellectual community.

Finally, political observers have noted that all the close associates of Mr. de la Madrid during his presidential campaign and transition period received important government jobs — except one.

The sole exception is José Ramón López Portillo, the son of the former president. He worked closely with Mr. de la Madrid in the government and, later on, traveled extensively with the presidential candidate during the campaign.

When it came time to pass out jobs, however, he apparently did not fit the requirements of Mr. de la Madrid's administration.



## New Victims of Modern Warfare: Elephants

### Their Numbers Dwindle Across Africa as Automatic Weapons Spread

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Staff Writer

**MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK, Uganda** — The AK-47 rifle, symbol of Africa's independence struggles, wars and revolutions, is causing a less-known revolution for the continent's elephants, threatening in some cases to wipe them out of whole countries.

Widespread availability of weapons, the residue of a decade of chaos and war in Uganda, has been largely responsible for the death of all but about 20 of the 9,000 elephants that once roamed the southern part of this game park along the Nile River.

"In the 1960s and early 1970s, we never considered the possibility that automatic weapons would be used," says Iain Douglas-Hamilton, an authority on the animals. "We only thought of it in a horror scenario."

Ivory poaching, he said, accounts for the deaths of 50,000 to 150,000 elephants a year. He estimated that probably only a million elephants are left on the continent.

Although vast numbers have been killed in Zaire, Zambia and Kenya, nowhere has the slaughter been more devastating than in Uganda. Between 1970 and 1980, 90 percent of the elephants were killed, reducing the population in the country from 30,000 to 2,000 in the best-documented extermination in Africa.

But Frank Poppleton, a British conservationist who heads a United Nations anti-poaching project in Uganda, said a census car-

ried out between June and September shows that the population has "stabilized" at 2,000. In 1980, Mr. Douglas-Hamilton, who carried out the two censuses, said he saw more dead elephants than live ones. In the latest census, he did not see the carcasses of any recently killed elephants, he said.

Mr. Poppleton attributed the dramatic reduction in poaching to the concern of the government for reviving tourism and to the \$1-million anti-poaching project of the UN Development Program, which has led to the stationing of about 100 Ugandan rangers in each of the country's three game parks.

The problem in Uganda has been greed. Ivory can bring more than \$30 per pound overseas, and a large elephant's tusks can easily weigh 200 pounds.

The herds were depleted twice by dictator Idi Amin's army, first by high-ranking officers who organized a lucrative poaching trade and then by the depredations of the soldiers as they retreated to Sudan and Zaire when Mr. Amin was overthrown in 1979. Most of the killings came after Mr. Amin was deposed, in poaching by soldiers of the Tanzanian Army and the Uganda National Liberation Army.

Kidepo National Park, whose northern boundary forms the border with Sudan, is the one park where poaching has still not been brought under control, although the situation is brighter since armed clashes between rangers and the Sudanese Army ended almost a year ago.

Until last December, Sudanese Army patrols regularly crossed into the park to poach. When the Ugandan Army was called in to halt the poaching, the Sudanese troops killed two Ugandan soldiers and a ranger. A Sudanese soldier was killed in a ranger ambush last December.

Diplomatic efforts early this year by the United States, a major arms supplier to Sudan, brought an end to most of the incidents. The rangers and Sudanese troops have regular meetings to iron out problems, Mr. Douglas-Hamilton said.

Before Mr. Amin, Uganda's parks were self-supporting because of revenues from tourism. In 1970, Murchison Falls had almost 60,000 foreign tourists. Last year, fewer than 8,000 people visited the park, most of them Ugandans.

The foreign tourists will come back with the elephants and security in the countryside, said Fred Kayunga, chairman of the National Parks Board. "There is no doubt in my mind that with regard to elephants we are past the stage of holding our own. I've flown over the three parks and I've seen baby elephants. At one time you didn't see any."

It is a long road back, however. The Uganda Airlines 1982 calendar shows two giant elephants, the kind with tusks of 100 pounds or more. The picture would have been fine on a 1972 calendar. No such elephants exist in Uganda today.



Police in Butzbach, West Germany, examine a U.S. soldier's car after a bomb exploded.

## GI Wounded in West German Bombing

The Associated Press

**FRANKFURT** — A U.S. soldier in Butzbach was seriously wounded Tuesday when a bomb exploded under the seat of his car.

The soldier, who was in the 58th attack against U.S. interests in West Germany this year, police and army spokesmen said.

Two hours later, another American soldier escaped injury when he felt something hard under the driver's seat of his car and jumped out of the vehicle.

He found a bomb identical to the one that exploded and wounded a soldier in Butzbach, just outside Frankfurt, a spokesman for the U.S. Army's V Corps said.

The soldier wounded in Butzbach, who belonged to B

Company, 233d Armored Battalion in Kirchgoers, was not immediately identified.

He was reported in stable condition at a U.S. Army hospital in Frankfurt, where an Army spokesman said he was undergoing treatment for leg and internal injuries.

The spokesman said that identical bombs were used in the two attacks. He quoted an explosives expert as saying that the devices were similar to a fire extinguisher bomb found last month in a 26-story apartment building housing U.S. soldiers and their families just outside Frankfurt.

That bomb, planted under a car, was spotted and the building evacuated while explosives experts defused it.

"In each case, identical two-

kilogram (4.4-pound) fire extinguishers, explosives, nine-volt batteries and a pressure plate were used," the spokesman said. He called the pressure plate "an on-off switch" to detonate the bomb.

"This little device was placed on the front seat under the seat cover. When the person sits down, it activates it." Both cars involved in Tuesday's attacks had seat covers on the front seat, he added.

A West German police officer said both cases were under investigation by the Karlsruhe federal prosecutor's office responsible for terrorist cases. The Bonn government condemned the attacks and offered a reward of 50,000 marks (\$20,000) for information leading to capture of the bombers.

## Lisbon Chief Flies to U.S.

### For Meetings

#### Post-Election Changes Rejected by Balsemão

Reuters

**LISBON** — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal flew to the United States on Tuesday, leaving behind a political row over his rightist coalition government's poor showing in local elections.

Mr. Balsemão, looking tired after a 10-hour overnight discussion of the election with his Social Democratic Party colleagues, said his talks with U.S. leaders would include the renegotiation of the U.S. lease of the Lajes Air Base in the Azores Islands.

"The situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and East-West relations will also figure" in the talks, Mr. Balsemão said on his departure.

Following the marathon party executive meeting, Mr. Balsemão said early Tuesday the party had reaffirmed its confidence in his Democratic Alliance government in spite of losses to the Socialist Party in Sunday's elections.

Spokesmen for the Socialists, who won more than 30 percent of the vote, said the first time since 1976, said the result showed a lack of confidence in Mr. Balsemão personally and called for his resignation and early general elections.

Mr. Balsemão's alliance partners presented a united front Tuesday, with the Center Democratic Party leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, and the leader of the tiny People's Monarchist Party, Goncalo Ribeiro Teles, turning up at the airport to see him off.

But political sources said Mr. Balsemão, a liberal who has many opponents in the alliance, will be under severe pressure to make changes. A communiqué issued after the Social Democratic meeting rejected any call for changes in the makeup of the coalition.

Alliance leaders are not scheduled to meet until next week, when Mr. Balsemão returns from his three-day visit and after a meeting of the Social Democratic national council this weekend.

Mr. Balsemão is to meet in Washington with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Economic and aid issues will figure high in the discussions. Portugal, Western Europe's poorest country, is a founding member of NATO and a long-standing U.S. ally.

The ministers of finance and foreign affairs and the secretary of state for defense are in Mr. Balsemão's party, which also includes the president of the Azores regional assembly.

## South Africa Actively Courting Arms Clients

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Staff Writer

**PRETORIA** — In the five years that South Africa has been the target of a mandatory United Nations arms embargo, its shopping forays in the international arms market have by necessity been clandestine. Now, in hopes of drumming up enough business to help sustain its own growing armaments industry, it is eagerly calling attention to its readiness to deal

from the other side of the counter as a seller.

Pieter Marais, the chairman of the Armaments Corp. of South Africa, usually called Armscor, acknowledged in an interview there had been no firm orders yet for a 155mm howitzer called the G-5 that was displayed as an example of South Africa's military technology at an arms show in Athens in October. But he said he was encouraged by the inquiries.

Mr. Marais, who introduces himself as a farmer and small-town businessman, has a paneled office adjacent to that of Defense Minister Magnus Malan in the Armscor headquarters here and a confidential relationship with Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha.

The state-owned corporation he heads is now commonly described as the third-largest industrial group in South Africa, with 26,000 employees and production this year officially valued at about \$1.4 billion, roughly 70 percent of which is said to have been handled in subcontracting by private South African concerns.

According to Mr. Marais, local production currently fulfills about 85 percent of South Africa's armaments needs. A military white paper published in April said the country had become fully self-sufficient in artillery guns and rockets, armored and other operational vehicles as well as arms, ammunition and land mines.

Arms exports appear to have slumped after South Africa lost its best customer when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe. This year, they amounted to only about \$9 million, according to published fig-

ures. But the goal is to increase them by at least 15 times in the next two years, primarily through sales of the G-5 field gun. In a recently unveiled version called the G-6, the weapon also comes mounted on a six-wheeled armored vehicle that can go about 55 mph (88 kilometers per hour).

"Technology does not have a shelf life," Mr. Marais said, emphasizing the need to obtain orders before other producers offer weapons with similar abilities. "We will

most probably develop this weapon on flat out in the next year or two."

Western military attaches here have not been invited to inspect the weapon to verify the claim that it has greater range, accuracy and mobility than any other field gun in its class. It is said to be accurate at distances of more than 25 miles.

Other distinctive items offered by South Africa include a highly maneuverable armored personnel carrier called the Ratel, which is regularly tested on South Africa's forays into Angola, and a field radio that can synchronize frequency shifts every 10th of a second to avoid interception.

Armscor's ability to offer its own line of equipment illustrates what appears to be a major flaw in the arms embargo: the near impossibility of erecting barriers to the flow of technology as well as equipment.

Mr. Marais played down rumors that the South African armaments industry had received significant technological assistance from Israel, but he indicated there had been cooperation in weapons development.

The G-5 field gun is attributed entirely to South African ingenuity, however. Other reports have attributed its development to a Vermont-based concern that was known as Space Research Corp. The concern's head, Gerald Bull, a former faculty member at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, subsequently served a federal prison term for violating the regulations that enforce the embargo.

The Armscor chief did not answer directly when asked whether the corporation had been hiring experienced Western arms salesmen for the new marketing branch it has set up to break into the highly competitive arms market.

"I won't say that's out," he said, "but we would want them to be a part of our organization. We are not very keen to work through gunrunners and agents."

## Israel Reported To Delay Sharing War Data With U.S.

New York Times Staff Writer

**TEL AVIV** — Israel is withholding information from the United States about military lessons gained from its invasion of Lebanon until Washington agrees to certain conditions demanded by Israel, according to officials in Jerusalem.

Israeli sources said a stumbling block was a clause in the agreement requiring that Israel consent before the United States passes on information to North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries or other third parties.

The Pentagon was also said to be balky at a provision that Israeli experts accompany captured equipment sent to the United States to observe any tests and that the U.S. conclusions be shared with Israel.

An agreement regulating the flow of information on the performance of Soviet weapons and other lessons of the war was initiated in Israel on Nov. 25, but sees total federal spending of 253.2 billion marks (\$103.8 billion), an increase of 2.8 percent over this year.

In fighting against the Syrian Army in Lebanon, Israeli forces destroyed some of the most sophisticated Soviet weapons, including MiG-25 jet fighters, T-72 tanks and SAM missiles.

**OAU Officials to Meet In Nairobi on Summit**

Reuters

**NAIROBI** — Senior officials of the Organization of African Unity arrived here Tuesday for talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya on ways to reconvene the organization's twice-aborted 19th summit conference.

Edem Kodjo of Togo, the OAU secretary-general, said that he would consult with President Moi, the current OAU chairman, on ways out of the deadlock. The summit has twice been abandoned in Tripoli, Libya, because of disputes over the Western Sahara and Chad.

## 5 More Killed in Lebanese Clashes

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — Rival Moslem sects carried on their war for dominance of Tripoli on Tuesday, and five more persons were killed and 12 wounded in new barrages of rocket and mortar fire, police said.

Police said the latest deaths and injuries occurred as pro-Syrian Alawite Moslems and Palestinian-backed Sunni Moslems battled with artillery, rockets and mortars in the northern port city's slum neighborhoods for an eighth straight day.

According to the police, 51 persons have died and another 153 have been wounded since last

Tuesday in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city.

In the central mountains, police said a cease-fire reached by Christian and Druze local commanders Monday evening held through the night in the town of Aley and five adjacent villages southeast of Beirut.

Lebanon's state and privately owned radios said joint patrols reopened the Beirut-Damascus international highway and all roads in the Aley region to traffic Tuesday after a five-day Israeli-imposed curfew was lifted in Aley.

The Christian-Druze fighting has claimed more than 130 lives in

the last seven weeks in the Aley district and the neighboring Chuf region, where a cease-fire has been holding since Sunday.

On Monday, U.S. Marines in the multinational peacekeeping force began training a special unit of the Lebanese Army in an expansion of 75 Lebanese soldiers joined a company of 220 Marines at the American camp near the Beirut airport for 21 days of training in "basic infantry skills."

A marine spokesman, Captain Dale Dye, said the three-week program would include instruction in helicopter assaults.

## Lebanon Fears a War Unless Invaders Leave

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Staff Writer

**WASHINGTON** — Lebanon's foreign minister has said that unless Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces withdraw from Lebanon within the next four weeks, his nation will face a "dangerous" security situation that could lead to war.

"If the foreign forces do not leave within a week or two weeks, or a maximum of a month, Lebanon will be positioned at a new angle and I cannot say where it will end," the foreign minister, Elie Salem, said Monday. "Most likely Lebanon will be so dangerous that it may be ushered into a new war far more destructive, far more regional, far more international in its implications than the war of 1975."

Mr. Salem, answering questions after a luncheon speech here, said at another point, "The delay of the withdrawal of forces and the destruction of the country are synonymous. We cannot sit for months talking about procedure."

An administration official later

indicated some agreement with Mr. Salem's comments, saying, "There is a sense of urgency now."

Another official said, "The risks of maintaining the current situation are taken seriously." He added, "If things don't move quickly, there might not be any movement at all in Lebanon."

The Lebanese foreign minister, in Washington on a three-day visit, said he was seeking a substantial increase in the U.S. Italian and French force deployed in Lebanon to ensure the withdrawal of all Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian units. Mr. Salem said he wanted the size of the forces, now at about 3,400, to increase to about 15,000.

France has already agreed to an increase, Mr. Salem said, and the United States and Italy are studying the proposal. The Lebanese diplomat said other European countries, as well as several in Latin America, had been asked to contribute to the force.

In his remarks before the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative-oriented research group, Mr. Salem refrained from criticism of Syrian and Palestinian forces and pinned a substantial portion of the blame for the current situation in Lebanon on Israel's refusal to withdraw. The Israelis want to exchange withdrawal of their 30,000 troops for a Lebanese agreement to normalize political relations with Israel. Israel wants Lebanon to agree to open borders, tourism and political contacts, even though it is willing to forgo immediate diplomatic relations.

In addition, the Israelis have asked that talks take place alternately in Beirut and Jerusalem, thereby giving them political standing. The Arabs, including the Lebanese, have argued that negotiating in Jerusalem lends implicit acceptance of Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, which was captured by Israel in the 1967 war.

"We reached the conclusion that Israel at present does not want to negotiate," Mr. Salem said. "We met all their conditions until this Jerusalem condition was raised." He added that Lebanon would not "kneel" before the Israelis.

"We want a Lebanon that has dignity, credibility and access to the Arab world," he said.

"For Israel, or for any other nation, to posture for better gains in the future is unfortunate. Lebanon should no longer be held hostage by anybody. Lebanon has had enough."

Mr. Salem said Syria, which now has an estimated 70,000 troops in Lebanon, has agreed to withdraw "as soon as the Israelis take a political decision to withdraw." In addition, he said, there will be "no problem" in the pullout of 7,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters Lebanon.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy Was Unable to Hold Bulgarian

**ROME (AP)** — The Foreign Ministry acknowledged Tuesday that it had been unable to revoke the diplomatic immunity of a Bulgarian official implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul II in time to keep him from leaving Italy.

The confirmation came in a detailed report by the ministry on efforts to capture Bulgarians who reportedly helped plan and support the May 1981 attempt on the pope's life by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk.

The report said the ministry, acting at the request of investigators, summoned the Bulgarian ambassador in Rome on Nov. 26 and asked him to revoke the immunity of Teodoro Ayvazov, an embassy cashier. It said the ambassador refused to do so and notified the ministry Dec. 6 that Mr. Ayvazov had been recalled to Bulgaria "because of the end of his mission."

### Electric-Power Failure Snarls Quebec

**MONTREAL (Reuters)** — A power failure affected much of Quebec province Tuesday, causing traffic problems in Montreal and depriving more than 6 million people of electricity.

Provincial power authorities, who said they hoped to restore power within two hours, blamed the stoppage on a switching problem at one of their substations near Quebec City.

In near-freezing temperatures, firemen rushed around Montreal rescuing people stranded in elevators. Commuters had to be evacuated from the underground railway system after trains, using emergency generators, crawled into stations. Banks and department stores closed their doors and traffic on main streets ground to a halt as traffic signals failed.

### U.K. to Replace Military Equipment

**LONDON (UPI)** — The government said Tuesday it is ordering more than £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) worth of ships, aircraft and military equipment for the armed forces, mainly to replace losses suffered in the Falklands conflict.

Defense Secretary John Nott told Parliament that the new warships will be six frigates costing nearly £600 million to replace two destroyers and two frigates sunk in the South Atlantic. He said the government plans to maintain a permanent force of 50 destroyers and frigates in the navy.

Mr. Nott said that six Lockheed Tristar aircraft would be bought from state-owned British Airways to be converted to air tankers for the Royal Air Force.

### 10 Philippine Journalists Are Freed

**MANILA (AP)** — President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered the temporary release Tuesday of 10 Philippine journalists who were being held on charges of conspiring to overthrow him.

Lawyers for José G. Burgos Jr., editor-publisher of the opposition newspaper We Forum, and his nine staffers said they hoped that Mr. Marcos would also drop the charges against them and allow their shutdown newspaper to resume publishing. The journalists have been held since Dec. 7, when troops raided the offices of We Forum, which had published articles critical of the Marcos government.

The presidential palace announcement said Mr. Marcos ordered the "temporary release under house arrest" of the journalists to enable them to prepare for trial and "in the spirit of the Christmas and New Year holiday season." The subversion charge is punishable by death.

### France to Try for Cambodia Solution

**KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (Reuters)** — France pledged Tuesday to step up efforts to seek a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said before leaving for Paris at the end of a three-day visit that Prime Minister Dattuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia had asked France to use its relationship with Vietnam to help reach a settlement.

"I replied that France is certainly ready in the framework of the new relationship between Malaysia and France to do all it can to further a settlement of issues," Mr. Mauroy said.

### For the Record

**SAO PAULO (UPI)** — Federal and military police raided a secret national convention of the Brazilian Communist Party Monday, arresting 84 persons, including most of the party leaders, the police said.

ANCONA, Italy (AP) — A landslide caused by heavy rain rumbled through this Adriatic coast city Tuesday, collapsing at least 300 homes and forcing 2,000 residents to flee. Nobody was reported injured.

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## Pentagon Deploys Densely Packed Lingo to Defend MX

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The "dense pack" deployment scheme for the MX missile is so complex and futuristic it requires a new vocabulary for Pentagon briefers to explain it.

They have been using terms like "threat tube" for the path of incoming missiles, "ejecta" for the boulders and dirt that would be thrown up if Soviet warheads exploded on the Wyoming plain, and "sequential dumping" for plans to place tons of rock on the MX silos to make "low grazing" Soviet missiles skip off like flat stones skittering across a pond.

Under the dense pack proposal, which is supported by President Ronald Reagan, 100 MX missiles would be grouped in a north-south rectangle, 14 miles long and 1.5 miles wide (22 kilometers by 2.4 kilometers). Soviet missiles would have to fly through a narrow corridor, to hit

## Rocks Become 'Ejecta' and Flight Path Is 'Threat Tube'

the formation, which would be built outside Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The threat tube is very narrow," said Richard D. DeLauer, Pentagon research director, in explaining the plan. If the Soviet warheads "go out to the side," he said, "they don't get anything."

If a Soviet warhead exploded over the MX field in an effort to damage the silos, the radiation would destroy or deflect the MX missiles. A megaton has the force of one million tons of TNT.

"For ground bursts, the detonation raises ejecta, which consists of large boulders, some of them larger than a Volkswagen,

that are thrown up and ejected out of the crater," said Brigadier General J.P. McCarthy, who is the air force's MX special assistant. He told the House military appropriations subcommittee that such an explosion also would create a dust storm that could grind off the noses of subsequent warheads, making them miss the MX silos.

But, General McCarthy was asked, would that debris not get in the way of MX missiles as they tried to fly out of their silos in a retaliatory strike?

"The MX missile is starting close to the ground at near zero speed," the general answered in the briefing, which recently was made public. "It is not going to withstand Volkswagen-size boulders, but it could withstand the dust and debris."

To determine if surviving MX missiles could get through the ejecta after an attack, the air

force said it might first launch a small test missile and monitor its flight.

Critics have also noted that a nuclear explosion in or near the field could bury MX silos under tons of debris.

But George A. Keyworth, President Reagan's science adviser, discounted that problem during a recent Pentagon news briefing. "It's really a straightforward thing when you think of how extremely strong this [MX] structure is to simply push up through up to 50 feet of debris and rock," he said. "It does not require a complicated anger or boring mechanism."

Government and military officials have acknowledged that the Russians could attempt to "pin down" MX missiles by exploding one warhead after another over the missile field in rapid succession. Air force planners contend this would require too

many warheads, given all the other U.S. land missiles and bombers that the Russians also would have to target.

It has also been suggested that the Russians might set their warheads to explode after they had burrowed into the earth around the MX silos. But Mr. Keyworth said such "earth penetrators," flying in at 5,000 mph, could be inexpensively countered by spreading layers of rocks over the MX field.

An air force general said the Soviet warheads would fly into the MX field at such a shallow angle that they would bounce off the rocks.

This skipping effect in turn could be avoided by the Russians if the warheads were equipped with parachutes to soften their landings. But Mr. Keyworth said anti-aircraft guns could shoot down such "soft leaders." He added that anti-ballistic missiles could be deployed in cover the threat tube.

## UN Asks Major Powers to Freeze Nuclear Arms' Output, Deployment

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Against opposition from the United States and its European allies, the General Assembly has called on the major powers to freeze the output and emplacement of nuclear weapons.

The votes, on two companion resolutions, were 122-16 with six abstentions and 119-17 with five abstentions. They came against a background of mounting demands in the West from political leaders and citizens' groups for a halt to the buildup in nuclear stockpiles.

Monday's result, some envoys said, is likely to have more effect in strengthening the pressure for a freeze as a political issue in the West than in influencing the course of arms negotiations.

During the debates, Western diplomats argued that a freeze would give the Soviet Union an unfair advantage because it has been building up its missiles in Europe, Third World nations and the Soviet Union, however, contended that a rough equality now existed in the nuclear strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Disarmament experts said the two resolutions were the most pointed in the long history of UN efforts to end the nuclear spiral.

The document drawing 122 favorable votes urged the five nations that acknowledge possession of nuclear arms to stop "simultaneously further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cutoff in the production of fissionable materials." The five are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

The second called on the United States and the Soviet Union not only to stop making weapons and fissionable matter, but also to agree to halt the deployment of nuclear arms and to ban weapons tests.

In the past, the assembly has used far vaguer language, simply urging all nations to negotiate agreements leading to a freeze.

"This time we sent the message in some specific addresses and told them to act more swiftly," an arms specialist said.

The United States, conscious of the growing domestic support for a freeze, said it resisted the proposals "with a heavy heart." Louis G. Fields, a delegate to the disarmament talks being held in Geneva, said Washington had no quarrel with the objective and was concerned only with the means.

The West German delegate,

Henning Wegener, spelled out the Western concern.

"In Europe," he said, "the Soviet Union, without any corresponding arms development on the Western side, has in the last couple of years deployed many hundreds of nuclear warheads. The difficulty with freeze in the absence of approximate parity is that it would amount to unilateral disarmament and codify the superiority of one side at an arbitrarily chosen moment."

For the Soviet Union, Viktor L. Lazarev said a freeze would be a first step toward reducing stockpiles.

"Parity still exists today in the area of strategic and other nuclear weapons," he argued. The Western contention that there is a gap is "a cover-up" for "an unjustified buildup of nuclear weapons in the U.S.," he said.

The 17 nations that opposed the resolution on a freeze by the two superpowers were: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United States. All but Japan, which abstained, voted against the resolution on a five-power freeze.

## Study Says U.S. Blacks Progress But Still Lag

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON — Blacks have made progress in the United States over the past 20 years and are approaching the national norm in many areas, but a major move into middle-class America "is not imminent," according to a study by Howard University sociologist John Reid.

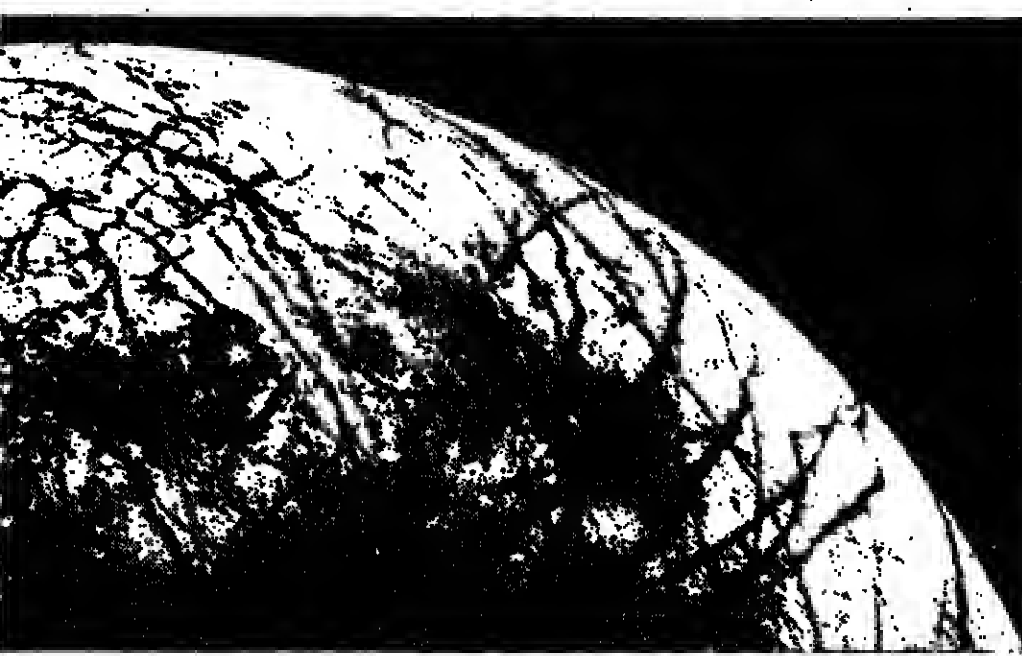
"To be sure, a middle class is emerging, but it remains a minority of the black population and is far less affluent than the white middle class," according to the study, published Monday by the Population Reference Bureau.

By a wide margin, blacks still have less income, worse jobs, more poverty and more unemployment than whites, he said.

Mr. Reid gave these measures of black America:

- Black population in the 1980 census was 26.5 million, or 11.7 percent of the national total, the highest proportion in recent times. The average age of American blacks in 1980 was 24.9 years, compared with 31.3 for whites.
- In 1980, 90 percent of blacks lived in the South. By 1940 the figure had dropped to 77 percent and today it is 53 percent.
- As late as 1940, 49 percent of blacks lived in urban areas, compared with nearly three-fifths of all whites. But by 1980, 85 percent of all blacks were in urban areas. In 1960, Washington, D.C., was the only large city with a black majority (54 percent). By 1980, there were nine, and the black majority in Washington had risen to 70 percent.
- Blacks are still having more babies than whites: The average black woman has 2.3 children; the average white has 1.8.

- The proportion of out-of-wedlock births has been increasing among blacks and has now reached 55 percent, compared with 9 percent for whites.
- Life expectancy among blacks in 1979 was 68.3 years, more than double the figure at the start of the century, but still six years less than the 74.4 figure for whites. However, it was the smallest gap ever. Infant mortality of black children was 21.8 per thousand live births, half of the 1960 figure but still twice the 11.4 figure for whites.
- In education, there has been substantial progress. School enrollment rates in 1980 "were virtually the same for blacks and whites." Moreover, the percentage of blacks aged 18 to 24 in college nearly doubled from 10.3 percent in 1965 to 19.4 percent in 1981, compared with 26 percent for whites.
- The proportion of blacks with a high school or a college education rose by a factor of 6 from 1940 to 1980: 51 percent of blacks had a high school degree in 1980 and 8 percent had a college degree. But the figures for whites still were higher, 71 percent (high school) and 18 percent (college).
- Despite these gains, black unemployment rates are still double those of whites. At the end of the 1980s, more than 10 percent of black job-seekers were unemployed, compared with under 5 percent for whites. In October 1982, the figure for blacks was 20.2 percent, for whites 9.3 percent.
- Median family income of blacks continued to trail far behind that of whites: 57 percent in 1960, it rose to 62 percent in 1975 but in 1981 dropped back to 56 percent.



U.S. scientists believe that Europa, an ice-covered moon of Jupiter, may be able to support life.

## One of Jupiter's Moons May Be Fit for Life

U.S. scientists believe that Europa, an ice-covered moon of the planet Jupiter, may be able to support life, space agency scientists believe.

"It would be very primitive life, the kind that could survive under the polar ice caps on Earth, and it would probably have to be transported to Europa from Earth."

But National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists said at a meeting of the American Geophysical Union on Monday that the "proposed new locale apparently does not have some of the drawbacks for life of various locations on Mars or Jupiter."

Scientists searching Mars and Jupiter for a place where life could be sustained have been discour-

aged because those planets seem to be very hostile to any form of life that exists on Earth.

Steven Squyres and Ray Reynolds of NASA's Ames Research Center, said they believe "some low forms of Earth life could be transplanted, and might well survive in the suspected oceans of Jupiter's planet-sized moon, Europa."

The environment on Europa, which is just slightly smaller than the Earth's moon, is deduced from spacecraft photographs and other measurements. The scientists said this evidence "appears to make a strong case" for the Jupiter moon as a potential site for transplanted life from Earth.

The evidence indicates, that Eu-

ropa is covered by a layer of ice 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) thick, covering an ocean 30 miles deep.

The scientists said enough sunlight could penetrate the ice coating to support organisms such as those found "under the permanent ice of Earth's antarctic lakes."

They said the deep water under the layer of ice apparently is kept from freezing by the radioactive decay in the planet's rocky interior, plus heat from the tidal forces of Jupiter's gravity as well as sunlight.

The space agency said the latest pictures of Europa show it as perfectly smooth, "like a huge, white billiard ball, netted with a pattern of hemisphere-spanning dark lines."

## Japanese Urged to Beware of Spies After KGB Ex-Agent's Revelations

Reuters

TOKYO — The government has warned the Japanese people to beware of Soviet attempts to recruit them as spies after a former Soviet agent alleged that Moscow controlled Japan's main opposition party in the 1970s.

The warning Monday from the chief cabinet secretary, Masaharu Gotoda, who is the official spokesman for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and a former national police chief, came three days after a former Soviet spy testified in Washington that he worked with more than 200 Japanese agents, most of them paid by the Soviet secret police, during a four-year period ending in 1979.

Mr. Gotoda said, "There are many cases in which Japanese are being utilized without their knowledge," adding, "They should cope with Soviet spy activities by being wary of any attempt to recruit them."

Speaking to a parliamentary committee, Mr. Gotoda said the agent, Stanislav Levchenko, spied for the KGB in Japan for four and a half years.

Mr. Levchenko told a U.S. congressional committee that the KGB effectively controlled the Japan Socialist Party's political platform in the 1970s, having recruited more than 10 of its high-ranking leaders as agents.

Mr. Levchenko worked in Japan as a correspondent of the Soviet magazine New Times, but he said in Washington that he was, in fact, a major in the KGB.

In his testimony, Mr. Levchenko said the agents he controlled included a former cabinet minister, leaders of the Socialist and other politicians, prominent Japanese journalists and scholars.

Mr. Levchenko said he helped the KGB to further 10 major objectives in Japan. They included developing a new pro-Soviet lobby among prominent Japanese politicians, especially in the governing conservative Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, and preventing the development of co-operation between Japan and the United States and between Japan and China.

because of the experience of its people at the hands of the dreaded Kengpei military police and Tokko secret police before and during World War II.

The case is also likely to have a negative effect on Japanese-Soviet relations just when they were showing signs of thawing.

On Dec. 6, Japan announced that Vladimir M. Kamensky, the Soviet fisheries minister, would become the first Soviet cabinet minister to visit Tokyo since Japan limited official contacts to protest the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

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## Agencies Threaten Legal Action Over Malaria Work They Funded

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — The World Health Organization and the U.S. Agency for International Development have threatened to take legal action against New York University to ensure that pioneering research on a malaria vaccine, undertaken by the university with funds from the two agencies, is made available to developing countries.

The warnings from the two agencies have been confirmed by several WHO officials here in interviews. David Scotch, associate dean at NYU's medical school, said Monday in a telephone interview, "I have no comment at all."

The dispute involves a decision by NYU to seek a partnership with Genentech, a U.S. genetic engineering firm, to develop the results of its research into a malaria vaccine.

This research has been funded by AID and WHO. The U.S. foreign-aid agency has contributed the bulk of the funds. WHO has contributed \$383,532 since 1975. The NYU researchers, Victor and Ruth Nussenzweig, have succeeded in isolating the infective stage of the malaria parasite and injecting it into mice and monkeys, immunizing them against the disease.

One WHO official described this work as "very exciting." Others said it might win a Nobel Prize. But their excitement has been tempered by NYU's decision to approach Genentech, which has demanded exclusive marketing rights as a condition for developing the research. This, WHO officials say, violates the contract signed between NYU and the health organization, which states categorically that the health organization and its 157 member governments would have access to any technology developed with WHO funds, and also would be granted a royalty-free license to make use of the invention.

"We are not contributing for the 100-percent benefit of a private company," said Rick Gallagher, an American legal officer at WHO handling patent matters. "We definitely think the results of research should be available to the public sector. Our boss is the developing countries."

Mr. Gallagher declined to give any details of the exchange between WHO and NYU. But other officials said that at a meeting in New York recently, representatives of Genentech confirmed that the company wanted an exclusive

license as a condition for taking up work on the malaria vaccine.

One official said that representatives of the U.S. foreign aid agency took "a more possessive line" than WHO, suggesting that NYU should have approached longer-established companies as well as Genentech.

"This is the first time in the area of tropical diseases we've got this close to a product of commercial interest," said Mr. Gallagher. "We're feeling our way." But, he said, "we're prepared to go to court to protect out contractual rights."

UN officials here see the dispute as of immense significance, partly because the NYU team could be on the brink of a major scientific breakthrough, and partly because WHO is still working to build a relationship with private industry in combating disease in the Third World.

During the last five years the agency has been developing a list of about 210 "essential drugs" for use in the Third World. Some developing countries spend more than one-quarter of their health

budgets in buying expensive Western drugs.

This has led, on occasion, to distrust between the WHO and pharmaceutical companies, although the mood at present is one of pragmatism. WHO officials agree that given the cost of developing a new drug, which rarely is less than \$20 million, and the poverty of developing countries, private industry has a vital role to play.

Industry, for its part, acknowledges WHO's role in providing expertise, research centers, money, and the political support of member governments.

In spite of the current dispute, this dialogue appears most likely to bear fruit in the fight against malaria. The most promising anti-malarial drug, Mefloquine, is being developed by a Swiss company, Hoffman La Roche, and is expected to come onto the market early next year. Industry sources say it could be among the drugs that pharmaceutical companies have agreed to make available to the poorest developing countries through WHO at preferential prices.

Last month, Hoffman La Roche agreed to sell between four million and five million tablets of another anti-malarial drug, Fansidar, to WHO at a discount rate of 28 percent.

But WHO officials expressed deep concern at the tenacity of the disease, which affects 150 million to 200 million people in the Third World and is estimated to kill at least one million children in Africa alone each year. The most deadly malaria parasite, plasmodium falciparum, has developed a resistance to drugs in many parts of the world, while the mosquito that carries it is becoming increasingly immune to pesticides.

Coincidentally, the number of companies ready to undertake research on new drugs has shrunk to about five.

## Deaths in Surinam Since Failed Coup Protested by U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States has protested the killing of a number of civilians in official custody in Surinam following an unsuccessful coup attempt against the leftist military government.

"In light of these events, our entire relationship with the government of Surinam is under review, including our aid program," which includes \$1.5 million for 1982-83, Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said Monday.

Mr. Romberg said the State Department summoned Surinam's ambassador to Washington, Henricus A.J. Heideveldt, on Friday to "express our indignation over the killing of many prominent citizens who were in government custody" after the failed coup last week.

"We are shocked by this brutality and we deplore the lack of due process and violation of basic human and civil rights," Mr. Romberg said. However, Mr. Romberg said, the United States is not taking any specific steps against Surinam at this time.

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Kenneth Walton, deputy assistant director of the FBI, held up a poster of James W. Lewis and his wife during a news conference in New York after Mr. Lewis's arrest at a public library.

## Suspect in Tylenol Case Held on \$5 Million Bail

United Press International

NEW YORK — James W. Lewis, wanted for questioning in connection with seven deaths by cyanide-laced pain relievers, was held on \$5 million bail Tuesday as authorities appealed to his wife to surrender.

The search for Mr. Lewis, 36, was for trying to extort \$1 million from Johnson & Johnson, distributors of Extra-Strength Tylenol, ended Monday afternoon in a reference room of a public library here.

FBI agents went to the midtown Manhattan library annex after "someone called and said there's a look-alike for Lewis," said Kenneth Walton, an FBI deputy assistant director.

Mr. Lewis was copying addresses of newspapers from a reference book when he was arrested, authorities said. Since he was named as a suspect in the extortion attempt, Mr. Lewis has written letters to the Chicago Tribune and the Kansas City Star.

The FBI said that there was no evidence to link Mr. Lewis to the killings, but Attorney General Tyrone E. Sawyer of Illinois described him as a suspect "high on our lists."

With the fugitive in custody, Mr. Walton called on Mr. Lewis's wife, Leann, 35, to surrender.

Mr. Lewis was arraigned in Manhattan's U.S. District Court on a fugitive warrant and held on \$5 million cash bail pending a hearing Dec. 23.

Tony Di Lorenzo, an FBI spokesman in Chicago, said that the bureau had circulated wanted posters of Mr. Lewis in libraries because they believed it was there that he read the Chicago Tribune.

The FBI launched a nationwide hunt for Mr. Lewis after Johnson & Johnson — parent company of MacNeil Consumer Products, the manufacturer of Tylenol — received a letter Oct. 6 demanding \$1 million "if you want to stop the killing."

Paris Garbage Strike Ends  
PARIS — Garbage workers voted Tuesday to end a 10-day strike that has left huge piles of trash on sidewalks throughout the city.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Did the Sanctions Help?

Did the West's sanctions help the Poles? Perhaps, marginally. The anticipation of sanctions could not protect Solidarity from being overwhelmed by a Communist Party aware that it was being swamped by the popular will. But the extra burden that the sanctions imposed on authority, on top of the larger burden imposed by the Polish people themselves, may have hastened the regime's crawl back from full martial law.

To say that, of course, is to acknowledge that harsher Western sanctions, including sanctions imposed not just on Poland but also on the Soviet Union, might have made more of a difference. It is evident, however, that there are limits. Poland's economic crisis and its indebtedness were crimping its economic relations with the West anyway. The indirectness of the Soviet role and the large stake that almost all Europeans have in continuing open relations with Moscow — an economic, political and human stake for which there is no American counterpart — ensured that the West would not be holding Moscow to full account.

Now Gen. Jaruzelski has announced the imminent end of the "main rigors" of martial law. He is not promising much, since he has already taken other measures (new restrictive laws, a new *modus vivendi* with the church, constant intimidation) to keep the lid on. Therefore there is no good reason for Pres-

ident Reagan to offer much in return by way of lifting American sanctions. No one can be under any illusion that the small sanctions Mr. Reagan keeps on will have much of an impact in Warsaw, especially if the Europeans, as expected, now start to accept Gen. Jaruzelski's contention that it is time to return to normal. Still, there is residual value in making the point and in biding to the Reagan promise that Polish restrictions and American sanctions go hand in hand.

Will anything help the Poles, really help them? They live not between two broad oceans, but, historically, between two jealous neighbors. World War II left the Soviet Union in a position to assert its interests in Poland and the West poorly placed to encourage its values. Poles themselves are ambivalent. They reach out naturally for a strong Western moral and political blessing for their striving for freedom, although that reach and that striving tend to energize the forces of repression in the East. But they see the merit in the common European argument that it is in circumstances of overall East-West détente that Eastern Europe has its best chance, still not a very good chance, to help itself.

Nothing is certain except that Poles know what freedom is and will demand it again. Hard as it will be to satisfy that demand, the West cannot say it has not been warned.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No to 'Domestic Content'

"Why not a Datsun made in Detroit?" So ask the newspaper ads taken by the United Automobile Workers to press for the "domestic content" bill coming up in the House of Representatives. The theory of the bill is that by requiring cars sold in the United States to be at least partly made there, Congress would save jobs for Americans. Many congressmen, sympathetic to the plight of unemployed autoworkers and angry at Japan for its protectionist policies, are tempted to go along. It would be a self-defeating mistake.

Forcing big foreign car companies to manufacture in the United States or get out might generate a modest number of jobs in the auto industry, but at a staggering cost to consumers. Worse, it would probably destroy more jobs than it creates, while crippling efforts to make American business more competitive in the world economy.

The UAW bill would require "domestic content" in cars sold in the United States; the more sold, the more American parts and labor required. Thus if Toyota wished to maintain its current sales of 700,000 cars a year, Toyotas would have to be 70 percent "made in U.S.A." Peugeot, by contrast, would be unaffected because its share of the market is small. The overall effect, the UAW contends, would be 800,000 more jobs.

That claim is a wild exaggeration. The estimate offered by the Congressional Budget Office is \$8,000. And those \$8,000 jobs, the office reckons, would come at great cost. Tens of thousands of jobs in export industries would be lost, either because foreigners would retaliate with their own trade restric-

tions or because foreigners could not earn the dollars needed to buy American.

Consumers would be forced to foot a hefty bill. The Commerce Department estimates that the increase in production costs and reduction in competition would raise car prices by about 10 percent. To put it another way, each job created in the auto industry by domestic content legislation could cost American car buyers about \$100,000 a year.

If domestic content legislation is no solution, what is? A bit of realism on wages could slow the economic tide now engulfing the UAW. An average autoworker earns \$13.15 an hour, not counting rings, or 53 percent more than a typical industrial worker. Such wages help reduce car sales and encourage manufacturers to introduce robots.

A return to prosperity, aided by less stringent monetary policy, would help, too. Many Americans cannot afford new cars now because interest rates are so high; many others cannot afford to go into debt regardless of interest rates because they fear for their jobs.

The hard truth, though, is that even these short-term steps cannot do much to improve long-term employment in the auto industry. Legislators who are serious about improving the lives of jobless autoworkers should be trying to ease their transition to productive employment. Stopping measures to preserve jobs in the auto industry are a pointless drain on the rest of the economy and a terrible precedent for other industries under stress. A vote for domestic content would be a vote to kill jobs, not save them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### After Jaruzelski's Speech

The speech is a masterpiece of calculated ambiguity. The junta leader strives to appear at once tough and mollifying. To those who feel nostalgia for the democratization period 1980-81 and want a second round, he issues a warning that "anarchy will not be tolerated in Poland." But he also tries to appear accommodating: "No one is our adversary unless he chooses to be." Here he echoes the famous words of Janine Kadar six years after the crushing of the Hungarian revolution: "Whoever is not against us is with us."

Can this sort of appeal for reconciliation be heeded? The prime of the Catholic Church is among those who, at the risk of alienating much of the population, have chosen to compromise with reality.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Western governments will be right to take a long and measured look at the practical effect of Gen. Jaruzelski's new moves, before dropping sanctions. Equally, however, the West has made its point: It did not stay supine to martial law in Poland as it did to the more serious 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. When the time is right, and that might be early 1983, it should consider resuming talks with Warsaw on official debt.

Lack of a rescheduling agreement has hurt the Polish government by increasing overall business uncertainty, but it has pinned Western governments worse by denying them interest on their loans. Self-interest should be enough to bring Western governments to an agreed position on rescheduling.

— The Financial Times (London).

Gen. Jaruzelski's Christmas present for the Polish people is all wrapping with nothing

inside. Martial law is to be "suspended" at the end of the year, but the country will continue to be governed by the military dictatorship. All the main restrictions imposed under martial law, including the banning of Solidarity, will remain in force. Internment as such is to end but will in fact continue, as needed, by other means. Main enterprises will continue to be run by military commissions. Factory-based "trade unions" in some sectors will have a theoretical right to strike, but only if they get permission first.

Taking the most charitable view possible of Gen. Jaruzelski's move, it could be said that he has made a gesture implying that he would like, at some unspecified time in the future, to have improved relations with the Polish people. But not now.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

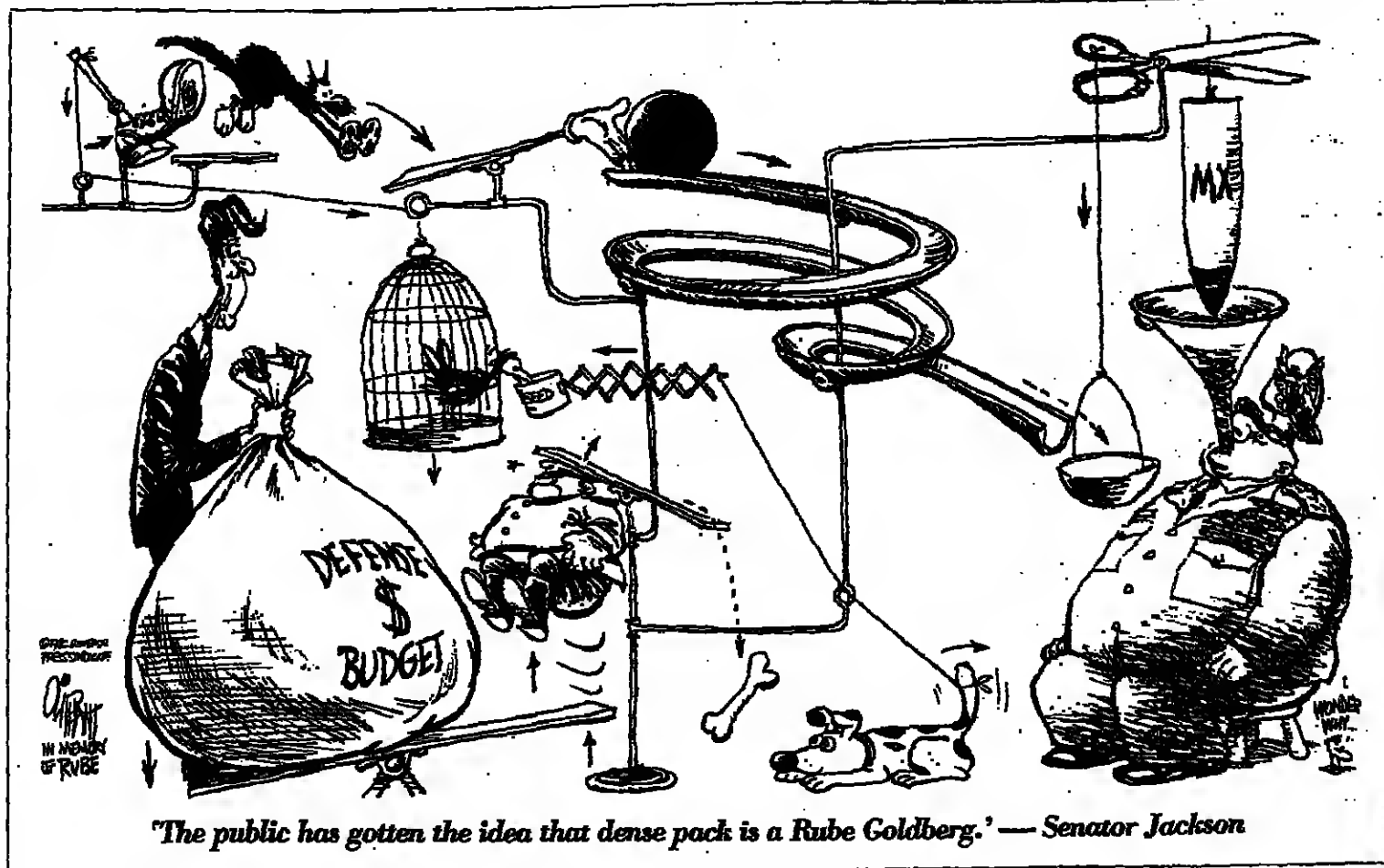
### French-Swiss Economic Relations are Coming Under Stress

French-Swiss economic relations are coming under stress. Matters like the growing harassment of Swiss nationals at the French frontier are of themselves merely pointers, but the restrictive new import procedures introduced for items like cheese are much more serious, as is the French attempt to link price control waivers to increased Swiss investment in the pharmaceuticals field.

Of course these practices affect other countries as well. But France's positive trade balance with Switzerland is higher than that with any other country, and the Swiss capital market is one of the biggest sources of foreign investment in French industry.

If the French government really wishes to pay accusations of protectionism, it will have to take genuine action.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).



"The public has gotten the idea that dense pack is a Rube Goldberg." — Senator Jackson

## Who Will Be the New Bevin, the New Monnet?

By Flora Lewis

THE HAGUE — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has come up with some thoughts about the world's economic relations that could make a dramatic difference.

For the first time in the Reagan administration someone has defined problems in a way that could bring reversal of the trend to disorder, destructive rivalry and, a possibly catastrophic collapse.

Although Mr. Regan denies it, his own views are about-face from the policies Washington insisted upon as late as September, and in fact from policies the United States has pursued less shrilly since Richard Nixon went off the gold standard in 1971.

The event that opened Mr. Regan's eyes seemed to be the hairline success of a rescue operation for Mexico, plus elaborate efforts needed to prevent default in Argentina and Brazil.

No doubt Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and Secretary of State George Shultz played an important part behind the scenes in getting Secretary Regan to launch what amounts to a trial balloon.

The key elements are:

- Recognition that economic factors are all linked and cannot be resolved in isolation. Sagging trade, international debt, currency movements, credits, interest rates, the unregulated slosh of the nearly trillion-dollar Eurodollar pool, feed each other and aggravate world recession.

- Recognition that domestic U.S. economic decisions not only have a direct effect on everybody else, the Third World as well as America's industrial partners but also that other countries affect U.S. prospects.

Mr. Regan acknowledges that international institutions set up in the wake of World War II to help prevent another crisis like the 1930s, and so perhaps another war, can no longer cope adequately. Something more is needed, a leader of last resort that would be a kind of last Federal Reserve, a handle on loose Eurodollars, which made possible the staggering debts, a rein on excessive currency fluctuations, other measures.

It sounds very exciting, the kind of creative impulse that put the world back together after the war and enabled it to reach great prosperity for two generations.

Unfortunately, there seems to be nothing more than meets the eye at this stage. So far the trial balloon is filled only with air. Mr. Regan says he has no proposals.

It drives the mind back to the start of the Marshall Plan. Secretary of State George Marshall had nothing specific in mind when he made his 1947 Harvard speech noting Europe's distress and offering U.S. help if the countries could get together and work out a way to use it.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin leaped to respond. Yes, he said, accept. The Marshall Plan started in 1948. It worked brilliantly and

changed the world because the vision came before the battle and the participants shared in molding the proposal. There was no take-it-or-leave-it.

Who will be the new Bevin? There is no obvious candidate. Britain's Margaret Thatcher has the courage of her convictions, but they are familiar old formulas that failed before. She is not innovative. West Germany's Helmut Kohl can hardly be expected to take any initiative before elections next March. He comes to power as a man of austerity, a trimmer, France's Francois Mitterrand dreams large, but he is under intense domestic pressure and preoccupied with holding steady on his political and economic tightrope. Smaller countries can't get together.

Still, any one of them could generate the momentum needed. If they don't, there is another precedent that could ease the way for common action. That is the inspiration provided by the late Jean Monnet, who sired the European Community by poking and nudging leaders together and firing them with his inspiration.

West Germany's Helmut Schmidt could play that role. He is out of office and has said he will not run for chancellor again. But he knows all the players still in the game, and he well knows the issues and the possibilities.

The leader-of-last-resort idea is not new. International Monetary Fund resources are to be enlarged, hopefully by at least 50 percent. Europeans have long been urging U.S. interven-

tion to help stabilize currencies. But this is the first time that the U.S. Treasury has seen the linkage and invited the shaping of a package that could face the gamut of needs.

Some bankers, predictably, are already resisting possible moves that would limit their international free-wheeling. And the Reagan administration is not ready to admit that it must jettison some ideological maxims about government intervention and recovery.

Still, Europe has been given an extraordinary chance to put substance in Mr. Regan's musings and create a new era of partnership. There is no time to lose. Quibblers and selfish, shortsighted interests will be building obstacles to block a bold move. Will the new Bevin please speak up?

The New York Times.

## Mitterrand Discusses Alliance Issues

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — "I don't have bad feelings toward the United States," Francois Mitterrand said three times in the course of an hour's chat at the Elysee Palace the other day. His unmistakable meaning was that talk of strain between Washington and Paris is exaggerated. Cooperation among the Atlantic allies remains assured.

The Kremlin was Mr. Mitterrand's first theme. The Soviet system tends to count more than the leader, he said, but a succession always offers "a chance to wipe the slate clean of past mistakes." He said he did not expect internal liberalization or an easing of Soviet assertiveness over Eastern Europe. "The Russians want to maintain their control there."

Two areas where shifts do seem likely, in Mr. Mitterrand's view, are Afghanistan and arms control. He said the occupation of Afghanistan had cost the Russians dearly in men and matériel, and in their relations with the West, China, India and the whole Third World. He could imagine a broader regime in Kabul that might be accepted by India, which he had recently visited, and Pakistan. He thought moves in that direction were being made under UN auspices, and that Moscow was interested.

Mr. Mitterrand believes the Russians are "genuinely worried" by the American military buildup. He said that in order to concentrate on arms control Moscow had recently subordinated several other interests. In that regard he cited the easing of tensions with China and relative inactivity in the Middle East and in Africa.

The NATO decision to deploy nuclear-armed Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, he thought, was particularly disturbing to Moscow. "The Pershings can reach Soviet territory in about six minutes." Unlike his predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand has sup-

ported deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles unless the Russians agree to wind down their nuclear missiles in Europe, especially the SS-20s.

He said he thought the Russians, in the present talks in Geneva, were genuinely interested in such a bargain. Precisely what kind of offer they might make he did not want to say. He thought an acceptable outcome would be somewhere between President Brezhnev's proposal for a freeze at 300 SS-20s and the American proposal that the number should go down to zero. He implied that a Soviet reduction of SS-20s in return for an allied agreement not to deploy the Pershings would be all right with him. But in any case France would support the American position in Europe if the Russians did not come up with a compromise offer.

Mr. Mitterrand cited the Middle East as another area in which French and American policies are in harmony. He pointed to the presence of French troops alongside Americans in Lebanon, and said that cooperation was even easier now that Washington had expressed support for Palestinian rights in the Reagan plan.

On economic issues, he acknowledged that there have been more difficulties, mentioning with some bitterness the fight about the American effort (which he called "absurd") to block the Soviet gas pipeline. He said France would not participate in future studies of allied economic dealings with Russia if they involved creating new institutions. "We do not favor an economic NATO."

He minimized as a "misunderstanding" the dispute which flared when France refused to accept President Reagan's assertion that the ending of the pipeline sanctions followed

"an agreement" to tighten economic pressure on Moscow.

Mr. Mitterrand said he welcomed the American interest, recently expressed by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, in working with other advanced countries to promote general economic recovery and to overhaul the international monetary system.

Mr. Mitterrand said he had always found Mr. Reagan "likable." He indicated that they rarely spoke in detail about concrete items of business. "I can't fly to Washington every fourth morning," he said. He denied that he felt Mr. Reagan had misled him.

The French leader's chief complaint seemed to be that the Reagan administration did not take France seriously, and sometimes acted as though it was "not an independent country." "The Atlantic alliance," Mr. Mitterrand said, "does not authorize you to tell us whether or not we can sell green peas to Russia."

Since the French are now closer to the Germans than ever, Mr. Mitterrand's relatively friendly attitude means that the Atlantic alliance remains in relatively good working order. There is no Atlantic crisis.

But there could have been far more cooperation. The plea is that the Reagan administration, for doctrinaire reasons, has had a thing about his Socialist beliefs. So while no terrible damage has yet been done, an opportunity has been missed.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## Andropov May Want To Settle

By Selig S. Harrison

NEW YORK — Washington finds it useful to keep Moscow in the position of defendant at the bar and is content to wait until a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan can be exacted as part of a larger bargain between the superpowers. But Islamicists, alarmed by the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan — they now number 2.7 million — has been actively cooperating with United Nations mediators to bring about a "regional" settlement.

Such a settlement would be consciously designed to help Moscow save face and to facilitate a Soviet withdrawal without regard to Soviet conduct on other East-West issues.

The nominal parties to the projected agreement would be Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, but the Soviet Union, the United States and China would have to endorse it before it could be implemented. The scenario under discussion envisions step-by-step Soviet withdrawals, orchestrated with reciprocal steps to seal off the Pakistani and Iranian borders with Afghanistan and, at some stage, to repatriate the refugees. As part of this process Pakistan would have to phase out weapons shipments through its territory to the Afghan resistance.

Islamabad is firm in its insistence on two basic Soviet concessions: a precise timetable for full withdrawal of Soviet combat forces, and workable safeguards, subject to UN monitoring, that would protect the security and property rights of returning refugees. But Pakistan appears to accept the key Soviet condition that the present regime in Kabul remain in place at the outset of the peace process.

As the UN summit implicitly assumes, non-communist Afghans who would refuse to deal with the Russians at present might have a change of heart if a UN-guaranteed pullout actually got under way. Moreover, the Russians themselves, once committed to a complete withdrawal, would be under intensified diplomatic pressure to accept major changes in the regime in Kabul in order to induce a majority of the refugees to return and to lay down their arms.

After the conflict starts to wind down, the scenario would provide for indirect talks under UN auspices between Kabul and refugee leaders in order to work out arrangements, "in their broad sense," for return of the refugees that would be acceptable to the refugees. These talks would offer a way for the Russians to transform the regime in Kabul without having to repudiate the 1978 communist takeover in Kabul directly.

Washington is not prepared for the Soviet-leaning regime that would no doubt remain after such a process. As for Moscow, there are increasing indications that Yuri Andropov's regime, confronted by a continuing stalemate in Afghanistan that entails diplomatic as well as military costs, wants to find out whether a face-saving settlement is actually possible. This assessment gains credence from Moscow's increasing emphasis on the Sino-Soviet dialogue, in which Beijing stresses the importance of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Significantly, China has been encouraging Pakistan to pursue the UN talks.

Skeptics argue that Moscow's participation in the negotiations is a cynical ploy designed to win legitimacy for the Babrak Karmal regime. They point to new Soviet airfields in Afghanistan as evidence that Moscow has no intention of withdrawing. This appraisal can be tested soon enough when the UN undersecretary-general for special political affairs, Diego Cordovez, carries his rough outline of a settlement to Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran early next year.

If it becomes clear that Moscow is not serious, Islamabad should reconsider its position. As matters stand, however, Islamabad is pursuing a commendable policy by placing the onus clearly on Moscow and Kabul for any breakdown in the dialogue.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, visited Pakistan in November. He is author of "Afghanistan's Shadows" and three earlier books on Asian affairs.

## 'In Most Developing Countries You Need More People'

By Pranay Gupta

MELBOURNE — John J. Billings devoutly believes that the time is long overdue for all artificial birth control programs to be abolished. He argues that the pill and the intra-uterine device should be outlawed.

He says international birth control projects such as those financed by the United States and the United Nations have caused more harm than good in the Third World and amounted to "coercion against poor people to reduce their family size."

Overpopulation is not an immediate problem for mankind and Earth could support 10 times as many people if 25 percent of its arable land could be cultivated, he asserts.

John Billings is no crank. A neurologist by profession, he has emerged in the last decade as the world's most articulate spokesman against artificial birth control programs. He has been supported by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. Pope John Paul II meets regularly with Dr. Billings and has praised his position.

The Australian physician has won the ear of key members of the Reagan administration and of the U.S. Congress, many of whom are increasingly expressing opposition to current international efforts in birth control.

As a practicing Catholic, Dr. Billings endorses his church's position that the only acceptable birth control method is the so-called natural method, which relies on a woman's biological clock to assess her fertility.

But Dr. Billings and his wife, Evelyn, also a physician, have devised a more sophisticated method that they call the "Billings method." Rather than rely on body temperature, it re-

quires the woman to study her vaginal mucus, since the presence of a certain type of mucus is the "only reliable" way to assess female fertility. The method calls for sexual abstinence when this mucus is present.

"It is not up to a government or anyone else to impose on people how many children they should have," Dr. Billings said at his modest, plant-filled clinic in East Melbourne.

"I am appalled by the fact that so often Third World countries are given aid by the West on the basis of accepting sinister birth control programs. In my travels throughout the developing world I find these programs really do have contempt for people who are poor, illiterate, black, with Oriental eyes or whatever."

Dr. Billings seems to be acquiring more and more followers in Australia, the United States and many countries of the Third World. His foundation has set up international headquarters in Los Angeles and has branches in several countries.

He spends three or four months a year traveling, mostly to developing countries. State governments in India are encouraging clinics to adopt the "Billings method" as the exclusive means of birth control.

In the West Dr. Billings appears to have looked on to the women's movement, some of whose influential members would like women to have greater control over their bodies and over pharmaceutical systems catering to women's needs. He also draws support from people who are into natural foods and the health movement.

Evelyn Billings's recent book on the Billings method sold more copies in hardback than any previous Australian book on health-related matters.

"We are not telling people not to have more kids," her husband said. "That's up to them. But in most developing countries you need more people, not less. I look at children as a pair of hands, not more mouths to feed. I believe population pressures stimulate economic development."

The argument that the best way to ensure a manageable population growth rate is through a faster economic development rate is being debated by demographers. The Brandt report, a milestone in development economics and politics, argues that "expanded and more efficient family planning services are needed," such services, in order to be effective, must be accompanied by general economic and social progress.

"In the final analysis it is development itself that will provide the most propitious environment for stabilizing the world's population at tolerable levels," the Brandt report says.

Steven Sindling, a population expert at the U.S. Agency for International Development in Manila, objects: "We have learned that in many settings, enhanced family planning services have made a significant difference concerning birth rates."

Dr. Billings believes that under pressure from the pharmaceutical industry and from Western agencies with vested interests, the emphasis in developing countries has been far too much on restricting population

growth and not enough on promoting economic growth. The controversy, in which he is playing a major role, is likely to go on for a long time.

Meanwhile, Dr. Billings and the general position taken by the Catholic Church are starting to have a noticeable impact on policy-makers in Western countries that traditionally have given money for population programs in the developing world.

In the last decade the West, led by the United States, is estimated to have poured more than a billion dollars into population programs, mainly in the Third World. The financial commitment of the West is now stagnant, or even declining, largely because of the world recession — but also, increasingly, because of the perception of Western policy-makers that a lot of birth control programs

are questionable in their value and are inefficiently managed.

Proponents of artificial birth control methods seem worried that as Dr. Billings gathers more support and more supporters for his method, there will be lessened commitment for their own projects. It is a prospect that delights John Billings, a tall, nattily dressed man with a generally grave manner and a low-key style.

"Propagandists for the pharmaceutical industries have cleverly persuaded many people that opposition to their programs represents an attempt by a minority group to impose their morality upon the world," he said.

"It is of course exactly the other way about. The persons who stand to receive financial gain from the birth control programs are seeking to impose their perverted morality upon the rest of the world."

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### 'Universal Currency Unit'

Regarding "In a Time of Change, a Plea for World Money" by Robert J. Samuelson (1/17, Dec. 8):

Surely there is nothing radical in Ronald McKinnon's idea for a world currency. We had one, namely gold, till the early 1930s.

The main but not the only reason why gold eventually failed in its vital contribution to the financing of world trade was the general shortage of gold. As the supply from the world's mines began to dwindle, many countries, corporations and in-

dividuals began to hoard the precious metal, thus accentuating the shortage.

Within the European Community today we have an artificial base currency (ECU) which, considering the perilous state of the European economy, has a remarkably good track record. Perhaps a Universal Currency Unit backed by the dollar, the ECU and gold to the extent of only 10 or 15 percent would be sufficient to finance world trade without putting undue strain on that bulwark of Western democracy, the dollar.

ANTHONY PHILLIPS,  
Montreux, Switzerland.

## DEC. 15: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Japanese Competition Hurts

LONDON — At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. the president, Sir Thomas Sutherland, declared that the company's trade between Bombay and Japan has been "wiped out as a result of the almost unrelenting activity of the Japanese competitors." Even admitting the great qualities of the Japanese, it was difficult to look for such a complete and rapid victory. Before the war with the Russians, the merchant marine of Japan was without importance, but in 1896 two laws were passed, according to which ships built in Japan and chartered by Japanese. Today the Japanese flag is found on all the great trade routes of the Pacific.

### 1932: Europeans Balk on Debt

WASHINGTON — The State Department has indicated that it will follow a policy of silence toward the decision of the French parliament not to pay the war-debt installment of \$19 million, until it becomes clear that France has defaulted. In London, leaders of all parties endorsed the government's decision to pay the next war-debt installment under reservations as to its eventual allocation. Debate in the Commons was occupied in raking over the history of the last 10 years and in mutual recriminations between politicians who took prominent parts therein. Although Uncle Sam inevitably figured as villain of the piece, it was as one who had sinned more through accident than through design.

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فكنا من الخمول



# AndroA Nicaraguan Village May WOn Honduran Border To Gets Ready for a War

By Selig Harrison  
New York Times Service

**SANTO TOMAS DEL NORTE** — The church bells rang furiously and the villagers lined up in the trenches across the town square. Within minutes, 60 peasant women, men and children of the "first alarm" militia were in formation like trained soldiers, clapping World War II Czechoslovak-made rifles.

Although the "test of readiness" was staged for the benefit of visitors, the new bullet holes in the walls of this small border village, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Managua, offered evidence that such alarms were also part of real life.

Less than half a mile away, the narrow Guasacole River marks the Nicaragua-Honduras border. This frontier, running from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, is the scene of fighting that the Nicaraguans say has rapidly increased over the past two months.

The Sandinist government of Nicaragua, charging that exiles in armed opposition have increased incursions and terrorist actions in recent months, has stepped up the militarization of the northern frontier.

On Nov. 4, all five border provinces were declared a "military emergency zone" and placed under direct military rule. In a landscape of low hills that climb into high wooded mountains, the inhabitants of a string of villages are preparing for full-scale war.

Ostensibly, the border fighting is between the Nicaraguans and those who support the Sandinist government and those who want to overthrow it. But on another level, the conflict also involves the United States and Honduras on one side and Nicaragua and Cuba on the other.

The paramilitary bands of exiled Nicaraguans have been getting some indirect help from the United States, according to U.S. intelligence officials. And although Honduras has repeatedly declared its neutrality, the Nicaraguan government says it has proof that Honduran troops have provided backup and logistic support during the exiles' raids.

The Sandinists on the Nicaraguan side of the border, who were fighting in these same mountains less than four years ago against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, now have East European weapons and perhaps as many as 2,000 Cuban military and security advisers.

Virtually every day, government officials said, paramilitary groups crossing the border or already deeper inland carry out hit-and-run actions against farms, bridges, vehicles and patrols in the north-east. The purpose of the raids, as stated by militant anti-Sandinists, is both to harass the government and to draw on discontent and ignite an internal uprising.

The efforts of the rebels to gain support are complicated, according to missionaries working in the area, because they are causing civilian deaths and because their reportedly brutal methods remind Nicaraguans of the national guardsmen under the deposed Somoza regime.

Although the opposition to the Sandinist government abroad is a broad-based coalition including business leaders, supporters of the deposed Somoza and disillusioned former Sandinists, many of the men fighting in the border areas are former members of the defeated national guard.

U.S. Roman Catholic missionaries who frequently visit this border region said the raiders had lately been torturing and mutilating captured peasants or Sandinist sympathizers, creating the same terror as in the past.

Such accounts, which are widely reported by the pro-government Nicaraguan news outlets, hurt the anti-Sandinist cause.

But the government clampdown against suspected counterrevolutionaries is also creating fear in the countryside, where most of the recent political arrests have been made.

In a recent interview, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the governing junta, confirmed that in the north of the country and in the capital people are regularly detained. He said that names and details of all prisoners would be published.

At a news conference in November, the chief of state security, Lenin Cerna, said that between August and October, 180 rebels had been captured while the exiles had "kidnapped" 47 Nicaraguans and taken them to Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission said it had a list of 280 persons arrested by the government for supposed counterrevolutionary activities between March and October.

More than 550 people have reportedly been killed this year on both sides of the war.

In the last five months, the army says, it has destroyed three rebel camps of more than 100 people each in the thick forests northeast of here. According to an army spokesman, the number of small groups of rebels infiltrating the countryside has grown.

Many islanders depend on peat for fuel and want to get back to the bogs because of the high cost of substitutes.

After Argentine forces surrendered June 14, the Falklands administration imported coal and kerosene to assist islanders who were running short of peat, mainly because of Argentine pilferage.

Despite subsidized prices — £3 (\$4.80) for each 112-pound (51-ki-

logram) bag of coal and £29.32 (\$46.91) per 44-gallon (160-liter) drum of kerosene — the cost is still high compared with peat.

Britain's civil commissioner on the islands, former Governor Sir Rex Hunt, has said the administration cannot afford the present level of subsidies.

Les Cletheroe, 76, one of the oldest peat cutters, is impatient with islanders who want to wait a year before going back to their bogs.

"This is really the year to go back and cut," he said. "You can spot anything suspicious in the grass now, but next year, when it's all overgrown, you won't be able to."

He said he found signs of an Argentine military bunker in the center of his bog, and two others only yards away. But there were no booby traps, just telephone wires laid by the Argentines.

A British soldier has been killed by a grenade booby trap and nine others, including a captured Argentine soldier, injured in mine-clearing since the end of the conflict. But there have so far been no casualties among the islanders.

The military prepares new maps of minefields and cleared areas every three weeks.



Les Cletheroe, 76, a Falkland Islander, digs out sections of turf from his desolate peat bog. The peat is the main source of fuel

but the bogs are still littered with Argentine mines, six months after British forces recaptured the Falklands from the invaders.

## Despite Mines, Falklanders Cut Peat for Fuel

The Associated Press

**STANLEY, Falkland Islands** — Armed with maps of surrounding minefields, dozens of Falkland Islanders have ventured back to their bogs and are cutting peat to save on fuel costs.

Les Halliday, 70, admitted he gulped when he first considered going out to cut peat this year in his bog, which is only 100 yards from a minefield. "But you have to trust them when they say it's okay," he said.

Six months after Britain recaptured this South Atlantic outpost from Argentina, army engineers have cleared thousands of plastic mines and explosives and fenced off minefields, posting big red warning signs.

After walking shoulder-to-shoulder through cleared areas, the engineers declared about 75 percent of the peat bogs safe. But many of the 1,800 islanders remain wary about venturing out.

"Probably 50 or 60 have come to us to ask about their bog and we tell them if they're clear," said Major John Quinn, commander of the Royal Engineers squadron.

"Sometimes they seem a bit nervous anyway, and then we offer to send an engineer out with them the first time. Usually, they accept. We've made about 24 such trips already," he said.

Many islanders depend on peat for fuel and want to get back to the bogs because of the high cost of substitutes.

After Argentine forces surrendered June 14, the Falklands administration imported coal and kerosene to assist islanders who were running short of peat, mainly because of Argentine pilferage.

Despite subsidized prices — £3 (\$4.80) for each 112-pound (51-ki-

logram) bag of coal and £29.32 (\$46.91) per 44-gallon (160-liter) drum of kerosene — the cost is still high compared with peat.

Britain's civil commissioner on the islands, former Governor Sir Rex Hunt, has said the administration cannot afford the present level of subsidies.

Les Cletheroe, 76, one of the oldest peat cutters, is impatient with islanders who want to wait a year before going back to their bogs.

"This is really the year to go back and cut," he said. "You can spot anything suspicious in the grass now, but next year, when it's all overgrown, you won't be able to."

He said he found signs of an Argentine military bunker in the center of his bog, and two others only yards away. But there were no booby traps, just telephone wires laid by the Argentines.

A British soldier has been killed by a grenade booby trap and nine others, including a captured Argentine soldier, injured in mine-clearing since the end of the conflict. But there have so far been no casualties among the islanders.

The military prepares new maps of minefields and cleared areas every three weeks.

## Toll Exceeds 1,000 in North Yemen Quake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MANAMA, Bahrain** — North Yemen's prime minister said Tuesday that the death toll in Monday's earthquake had reached more than 1,000 and that more than 1,000 people required hospitalization for injuries.

Military transport aircraft joined in rescue operations Tuesday for hundreds of victims feared trapped from the quake. New earth tremors shook the country on Tuesday while rescue workers dug out more bodies from the rubble left by the 40-second earthquake.

Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Idrisi said that 1,082 people were confirmed dead, with 142 villages suffering extensive damage and 11 of them leveled. The deaths included 250 students who were buried under the rubble of their schoolhouse.

An undisclosed number of mild tremors hit North Yemen during the night, the state radio said, "but these were not as harmful as the first one."

The U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Information Center at Golden, Colorado, recorded Monday's quake at 6.0 on the Richter scale of ground motion, capable of causing severe damage.

The North Yemen radio said the earthquake's epicenter was Marib, the ancient capital of the Queen of Sheba and site of an ancient dam and temple. It said the quake "broke a major rift" in a huge mountain range near Marib.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh hurried to the central region of Dhamar, the scene of extensive devastation, to supervise relief and rescue operations, according to the broadcast, monitored in Bahrain.

The Qatar state radio reported that plane loads of relief materials and medical teams were on their way to North Yemen victims from neighboring countries.

The neighboring state of South Yemen, run by a Marxist government, put aside political differences to declare a three-day mourning period and dispatch a medical relief team headed by its health minister.

The official Saudi press agency said Palestinian guerrillas also participated in rescue efforts. The guerrillas, members of the Palestine Liberation Organization forces, were evacuated from Beirut in August.

While most of the conclusions on current emigration are based on data obtained last year, there is concern that events last fall have encouraged more and more Protestants to rethink their future here. In quick succession the political initiative to put together an effective

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# Catholics May End Up As Majority in Ulster, Census Figures Reveal

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

**BELFAST** — Violence and a deteriorating economy are helping to force so many skilled people to leave Northern Ireland that the province's ability to rebuild may become impaired, according to demographic studies being conducted here.

This is the assessment of some economists, sociologists and others in Northern Ireland who have been examining census data collected last year but not yet published.

The specialists said that the data suggest that, in a break with traditional patterns of emigration from the province, many of those leaving appear to be Protestants who either can afford to depart or have skills that can win them livelihoods elsewhere.

Northern Ireland, with a long history of high unemployment, has always seen many of its workers go abroad. In the past this usually meant that the rural poor and Roman Catholics left for better opportunities. Today, according to growing evidence, the trend is toward increasing numbers of Protestant professionals and students seeking a future away from home.

If the trend continues, the studies suggest, it could lead to a point when Catholics become the majority group in Ulster. A significantly higher Catholic birth rate is already moving the province toward that development, according to demographers. It is estimated that Catholics now represent about 40 percent of the population of 1.5 million, with significantly higher numbers in the younger age groups. Emigration of poor Catholics in the past stabilized the ratio between the two religious groups at about 2-1 for decades by offsetting the higher Catholic birth rate.

The emigrant from Northern Ireland today is more likely to be under 30, single and a Protestant than ever before, said John Simpson, economic historian at Queens University in Belfast. "Over the past 10 years the number of Protestants moving away has shot up."

Because of the social and political past of Northern Ireland, and its pattern of economic development, Protestants have tended to control capital, jobs and education.

While most of the conclusions on current emigration are based on data obtained last year, there is concern that events last fall have encouraged more and more Protestants to rethink their future here. In quick succession the political initiative to put together an effective

provincial assembly has bogged down amid bickering and boycott. In addition, violence since the Oct. 20 assembly election has left more than 30 dead and scores injured, while the province's economic woes continue to mount.

Several big textile manufacturing failures plus the closing of the DeLorenz car plant are removing skilled jobs at a fast clip while the violence, among other things, has been discouraging new investment.

"There's no question that Northern Ireland has a big public image problem overseas," said Tom Gilgan, a leader in the non-sectarian Irish Congress of Trade Unions. "New investment has stopped almost completely."

But the government in London, he said, was also contributing to worsening conditions by the closing of several large military operations and the canceling of lucrative government contracts held by Northern Ireland industries. He also said that Britain's membership in the European Community has disproportionately hurt the economy.

The combination of economic and political distress is also placing greater pressure on both Catholic and Protestant families, according to Peter Finlay, a social worker.

"There is a commonly held view that Northern Ireland is finished and there is no future for the children," Mr. Finlay remarked. "With that frame of mind a large section of the population would leave today given an opportunity, and in my opinion that is an attitude that is increasing among the Protestants more than ever before."

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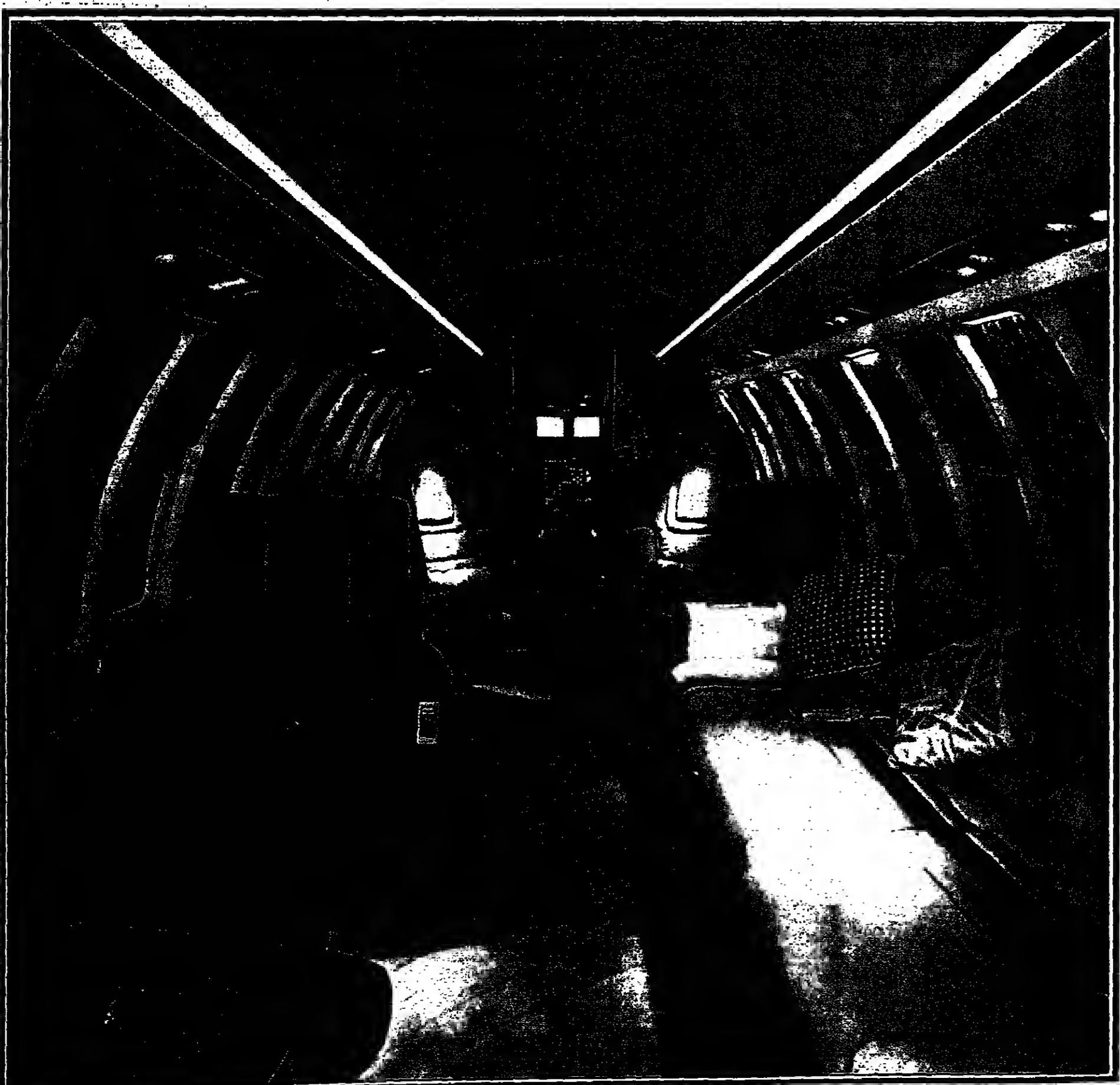
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## 'Messiah' Explores Nature of Faith

By Sheridan Morley

**L**ONDON — Martin Sherman's new play, "Messiah," at the Hampstead Theatre is, like his better-known "Bent," largely concerned with the persecution of the Jewish minority. The setting here, however, is not pre-World War II Germany but the Poland of 1665. In that historical setting, Sherman

## THE LONDON STAGE

has chosen to tell the remarkable story of the coming of Sabbatai Zvi, a Jew of Spanish origin who at 18 became a Sephardic rabbi and was thereafter widely taken to be a latter-day messiah, at least until he was tactless enough to turn Moslem.

Sabbatai Zvi is not however the star of Sherman's new and much underrated script. Indeed, he never makes an appearance. Instead we are concerned with one family and specifically one woman who chooses to follow him. Rachel (intelligently and touchingly played by Maureen Lipman) believes in the coming of a second messiah, because the way things are it is the very least that she and her people deserve.

In the aftermath of a Cossack massacre, life for the Jews in Poland has become for either the first or the last time impossible, and the importance of this messiah is not in who or what he may be but in the alternatives he can offer to an untenable reality.

This much we learn from Rachel herself, who throughout the evening addresses us and her own personal unseen deity much after the fashion of Teyve in "Fiddler on the Roof," only without the songs. We also learn that her second skin and ghastly teeth have kept her unswayed, that she is still guardian of a dumbstruck mother, and that she is thinking of an engagement to an elderly fruit merchant (Clive Swift).

It is in fact during their wedding that news is brought of the messiah: The aging husband attempts to fly to Jerusalem by jumping off a nearby roof and is killed in the experiment, leaving Rachel free to

set off with his nephew (Jack Klaff), to whom she has always been attracted, to search of the great leader, who rapidly restores her mother's speech and ordains that the eating of pork is no sin.

The messiah is therefore, all in all, a good thing, at least until he turns Moslem and causes the suicide of the devout nephew. But Rachel is left alive and unswayed. So he may not be the messiah, but has he not improved her life, caused her to travel and fall in love and be able once again to talk to her mother? Was he not, in other words, some sort of a messiah even if he wasn't the kosher one?

But the play is not a historical or religious inquiry into the existence of that particular Jewish leader. It is a study of Rachel, of her faith and of her need to believe, and what makes it such a rare theatrical evening is the way that Lipman's performance carries us through some often sketchy writing and abrupt changes of location to bring us back at the end face to face with her own religious doubts. It is a play about the nature of faith, about the existence of an outwardly evident religion necessary to all, and most of all it is a play about Rachel coming to terms with an incomprehensible world in which messiahs suddenly go to work for sultans. It's a play about fanaticism, about the narrowness of any orthodox religious belief when compared to the breadth of the human spirit, and about the contrast between an unashamedly modern heroine gossiping to us in the audience while also trying to deal with age-old historical and doctrinal mistakes.

What makes "Messiah" so special, and its unenthusiastic reception by London critics so depressing, is that here for once is a young (American) writer prepared to take on in a two-hour, two-act evening, themes of life and death, religion and humanity, of the broadest possible scale. That and his talent for good, acid, black jokes continue to make Sherman an admirable if underrated writer, and Ronald Eyre's Hampstead production is a masterpiece of small-stage energy and economy.

## Alice in Westminster: A Lewis Carroll Tablet

By Graham Heathcote

**L**ONDON — Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey is to commemorate Lewis Carroll, who created a knowing little girl named Alice to wander through worlds of make-believe and fantasy in Victorian England.

A memorial stone to the man who wrote "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" will be unveiled following the evening service in the abbey on Friday, in the 150th anniversary year of the writer's birth.

For the abbey authorities and

sponsors of the memorial, the assertions of some modern writers that Carroll was sexually attracted to little girls cut no ice. John Bejman, the poet laureate, is among the sponsors who convinced the abbey that Carroll is worthy of respect and will enjoy lasting fame.

"We completely disregard that gossip," Lindsay Fulcher, a London librarian and secretary of the Lewis Carroll Society, said.

"I see all that as a sensationalist, post-Freudian view of the man. Anyone who knows anything about the Victorian social structure and Victorian attitudes, knows that children were the symbols of purity, especially in the rigorous high society of Oxford."

Carroll, whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was the son of a clergyman and never married. For nearly 30 years he was a mathematician, lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford. Alice Liddell, who inspired the Alice of the stories, was the daughter of the college's dean.

Carroll was a brilliant photographer of children, as well as being a mathematician, storyteller, poet and writer on logic. His preference for photographing little girls, some with not much on, led to speculation in the 1960s that he may have been a secret, if somewhat tame, pervert.

When Carroll began composing the adventures of his imaginary Alice for Alice Liddell on July 4, 1862, they were with her two sisters and a clergyman friend in a rowboat. Carroll was 30 and Alice Liddell was only 7.

"Mrs. Liddell gave famous parties and rubbed shoulders with royalty. I cannot believe there was any hanky-panky between her daughters and a man in the employment of the university and very much under the dean's eye and thumb," Fulcher said.

"And there is nothing in the letters of Carroll to his family and friends to suggest anything like it. Getting away from smut, the question of a possible roman-



Photographer Dodgson, better known as Lewis Carroll.

tic attachment has yet to be resolved: did Carroll want to marry Alice Liddell or not?

"I think not. He was a born bachelor who delighted in the company of children and, in a way, was a child himself."

The Lewis Carroll Society pressed for the abbey memorial for five years. "There is a waiting list. The abbey agreed now because this is the anniversary year and the abbey dean, the Very Rev. Edward Carpenter, will conduct the service," Fulcher said.

Why a Carroll Society? "After Shakespeare, he is the most translated writer of English fiction — 20 editions of 'Alice' in the Soviet Union alone. I have it in Norwegian, Gregg shorthand and Esperanto," the librarian said.

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations includes 106 sayings from Carroll's poems, stories, riddles and letters, like "Curiouser

and curiousest" and "There's nothing like eating hay when you're faint," in the two Alice books.

The society, founded in 1969 to study his life and work, has 350 members in Britain, France, Japan, Spain and the United States. The Netherlands has its own society and expected in London for the ceremony are the president of the North American Lewis Carroll Society, David Schafer of Silver Spring, Maryland, and his wife Maxine, the secretary.

Schafer is believed to have the world's largest collection of film material of the Alice stories.

The memorial stone will be in the abbey floor, close to those commemorating Byron, T.S. Eliot and Henry James.

Carroll, born at Daresbury, Cheshire, on Jan. 27, 1832, died at Guildford, Surrey, where he is buried, on Jan. 14, 1898.

## Divorced Parents: Holiday Dilemmas

By Georgia Dulka

**N**EW YORK — Ten-year-old Peter wants a video game for Christmas. His father would like to buy him one, but his mother says absolutely not. Such domestic disagreements emerge every year at this time, and, somehow, couples manage to resolve them. What complicates the holiday for this family and others like it is that Peter's parents are divorced.

Holiday time can be a confusing and painful period for divorced parents and children. It is no wonder that even embittered couples try to postpone their separations until after the first of the year. Despite personal differences, parents want children to have one more Christmas or one more Hanukkah before the family circle is broken.

Sooner or later, however, the parents must grapple with the many questions the holidays pose: Who will be with the children? How will the other parent survive? What about presents? And two sets of grandparents? And teenagers who resent having parents plan their holidays?

In the counseling of divorced parents and their children, professionals have developed a number of approaches to these problems. Some — but not all — require a measure of cooperation between the parties.

Take the video-game case. Dr. Richard A. Gardner, a child psychiatrist who cited this example, insists that such issues can be resolved even though the mother and father disagree. The key lies in understanding that divorced parents may set different rules and that children will respect those rules.

One solution, the psychiatrist suggests, would be for the father to buy the game and keep it at home. The mother could then tell Peter: "Your father and I just don't agree. Video games are O.K. once in a while, but I don't want you to get hooked. In my house you can't plug your Atari into the TV set."

As for presents, ideally the mother and father would agree on a list of suitable ones and divide the list, which avoids duplication and, worse, competition for attention.

"If one parent is more affluent, he or she would do well to cool it," Gardner advises. "Presents should not be used as a lure or as proof of greater affection."

Where will the child spend the holiday? This is less of an issue in Jewish families because, as a mother noted, "Hanukkah is a divorced parent's dream. It runs for eight days." There is only one Christmas Day, though, and separation agreements usually specify where a child will be Dec. 25. This does not necessarily mean the other parent will always honor the agreement or that the child will like the idea.

One Long Island mother told Dr. Liane Leighton, a school psychologist who leads discussion groups for children of divorce, that she might not allow her daughter to visit her father in Florida, as planned.

"He's behind on the support money," the mother said. "Why send her down there so he can play daddy on Christmas?"

Mindful that holidays tend to heighten differences between divorced parents, Dr. Leighton advised the woman to use a lawyer, not the child, to get her support payments. She also offered some advice to fathers who do not have custody of their children.

"Sometimes the father wants the kids to celebrate with his girlfriend and her kids. It would be nice if he could spend some time alone with his own children on this day so they wouldn't feel they're sharing his love with another child."

Legal contracts seem to fall apart when teen-agers enter the picture. Teen-agers look forward to being with peers on holidays, of course, especially when they have been away at school. While they should be expected to put in an appearance at family gatherings, the professionals say, weight should be given to their wishes, and plans should be flexible.

The saddest situation is that of the absent parent, typically the father, who has chosen or been compelled to drop out of the child's life. The suggestion from the pro-

fessionals is: Call, write, send a present, communicate in some way with the child despite hostile relations with the other parent.

The professionals also stressed that the presence of both sets of grandparents can be comforting at this time. Said Dr. Lee Salk, a child psychologist: "Every effort should be made to give children contact with the other parent and the grandparents to give them that warm feeling of tradition and roots during the holidays."

No amount of advice will make a parent feel good about being separated from a child at holiday time.

"The first couple of years you feel awful," said Suzanne Jones, director of the Single Family Project in Manhattan. "Until you and the children start developing new ways of celebrating. Christmas on Dec. 26, say, or Thanksgiving on Friday, until then the old memories will be very powerful."

## New Breed Of Hotel in N.Y. Debut

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — There is a new breed of hotel designed to provide pleasant homes away from home. Intimate in scale, these establishments are familiar in travelers in London and Paris. Often furnished with country antiques and flowery fabrics, the rooms are more charming than lavish.

This type of smaller luxury lodging is just making its debut in New York. At least two are still in the planning stages, but one whose name is the same as its address, 1022 Lexington Avenue, opened last week. It is the project of Edward Safdie, a real-estate entrepreneur who developed and owns the Sonoma Mission Inn in Boyes Springs, California. The hotel consists of four suites: three doubles and a single. The building is intended to be more of a residence than a hotel.

The spaces are hardly lavish. But with the studio suite at \$4,500, the double suites from \$6,000 to \$6,800 a month, the equivalent of \$150 to \$230 per night, the residence has to offer something special. That something is charm, and charm is something that Safdie seems to know a lot about.

Safdie hired Georgina Fairholme, the New York-based English interior decorator, to create the English country feeling that he felt would be right. No. 1022 Lexington Avenue, at the corner of 73d Street, is an 1870s town house that was altered by the architect Michael Wolfman, who had the interior gutted. "The only thing that remains is the handrail," he said.

To compensate for the small and, in some cases, strangely shaped rooms, Wolfman exploited some of the building's better features, such as the floor-to-ceiling French windows, most of which overlook a view of 73d Street that is surprisingly Parisian.

"The thought was to have a place with personality, a home where you can get room service," Safdie said, adding that it is a goal rarely achieved in a commercial design. That there were only four suites helped the decorator create an individualistic look for each.

Each suite has a furnished living room, a well-equipped kitchenette, a computerized telephone that bills calls directly to a guest's business or residence, an answering machine, a remote-control color television set, a stereo system with a choice of cassettes, a fireplace, a skylight, a temperature-controlled shower, fluffy bathrobes and English toiletries. There is no elevator, but a concierge will carry bags up the winding stairs. A butler will take care of laundry.

**\$17,600 for Harness Ring**

The Associated Press

**L**ONDON — An bronze object found by a farmer sold for \$17,600 (\$28,160) at Sotheby's Monday. The auction house said it was a 1,900-year-old Celtic harness ring.

## U.S. Films in Brief

**C**APSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Ken Finkleman's "Airplane II" tells the story of the first flight of the lunar shuttle and its odd mixture of passengers, including Julie Hagerty as the air hostess, Robert Hays as the pilot, Lloyd Bridges and Peter Graves, with appearances by William Shatner, Raymond Burr, Chuck Connors and countless others. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says of the film, "Even though most of the gags are too familiar or too dumb to be hilarious, 'Airplane II' is too good-natured to be a serious irritant."

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Walter Hill's "48 Hours" is "positively witty and warm-hearted compared with his other work." The film, about a detective (Nick Nolte) who befriends a black convict (Eddie Murphy), has "plenty of vicious fighting and a staccato, exciting pace," says Maslin.

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, Richard Donner's new comedy "The Toy," is "a remake of an especially wit-

less, similarly titled, 1979 French comedy" about a business tycoon's spoiled son who is told he can have anything in his father's department store and decides to take the janitor, who turns out to be a newspaper reporter. The reporter, turned playmate, then teaches the child and his father about love, hope, charity, good government, responsible journalism, racial tolerance and maybe even nuclear physics. "Says Canby, 'My mind wasn't simply wandering during the film — it was ricocheting between the screen and the exit sign.'"

"That Championship Season," the story of four members of a high school basketball team (Bruce Dern, Stacy Keach, Martin Sheen and Paul Sorvino) and their coach (Robert Mitchum), at their 25th reunion, is directed by Jason Miller, who adapted it from his Pulitzer Prize-winning play. The men relive winning the state championship in 1957 but also reveal a lot of secrets (including alcohol, drugs and crooked business deals) about their lives since then. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says the film "begins beautifully" but "ends on an upbeat note that denies almost everything that has gone on before."

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Milan, Italy	2-854051
Amsterdam, Netherlands	020-43-48-74
Oslo, Norway	02-41-59-55
Barcelona, Spain	03-317-50-68
Madrid, Spain	01-401-20-04
Stockholm, Sweden	08-22-04-55
Geneva, Switzerland	022-210093
Zurich, Switzerland	01-202-0828
Disburg, West Germany	0211-48821
Frankfurt, West Germany	0611-253305
Hamburg, West Germany	040-442587
Munich, West Germany	089-185083
Stuttgart, West Germany	0711-221978
Melbourne, Australia	83-8741
Sydney, Australia	231-6877
Australia (other than Sydney & Melbourne)	008-22-2228
Hong Kong	053-891111
Osaka, Japan	06-314-1019
Tokyo, Japan	43-264-4270
Seoul, Korea	444-8211
Manila, Philippines	50-60-401
Singapore	235-4941
Bangkok, Thailand	2335160
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	01-476-7150
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INSIGHTS

# Examining the Paradox of Eastern Europe

Instability, Unrest Are Fruits of Command Economy Imposed by Stalin

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

**WARSAW** — The communist system in Eastern Europe rests on two pillars: military conquest and revolution. After liberating the region from Nazi occupation in World War II, the Kremlin engineered sweeping economic and social changes in order to consolidate its own political domination.

It is thus a remarkable paradox that the Soviet-style model of the command economy, which Stalin imagined would help to keep his newly acquired empire quiet, has instead become a cause of recurrent instability and social unrest.

For all its harshness, Stalin's "revolution from above" transformed the face of what used to be a predominantly backward part of Europe. Homes, roads and factories sprung up out of the debris of war. Millions of people migrated from the depressed countryside to the new industrial towns. For three decades, the Soviet bloc boasted some of the highest economic growth rates in the world.

Yet today the system is viewed widely as a failure by the very people it was most designed to benefit: the workers. Shortages of food and other basic consumer items are proliferating throughout the Soviet bloc. Privilege and corruption are rampant, despite 35 years of socialism. Young married couples wait an average of 15 years for an apartment of their own. Standards of public health and work safety, the main concerns of the welfare state, are sloppy at best.

There lies the background to the recurrent explosions of discontent in Eastern Europe: East Germany 1953, Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Poland 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1980. There have, in addition, been local revolts, hushed up at the time by the authorities, such as in Romania's Jiu Valley in August 1977, when 35,000 miners struck for three days against poor living conditions.

## 'Crises of Capitalism'

For years, the citizens of the people's democracies were encouraged by their rulers to believe that socialism would protect them from the "cyclical crises of capitalism." Now that claim evokes only hollow laughter. Instead, Poles, Czechs and Romanians ask themselves in mock despair: "Have we reached real communism yet or is this going to get worse?"

Growth rates have dwindled to zero all over the Soviet bloc. In the case of Poland, the obvious candidate for economic collapse, industrial production has slumped for four years in succession — and is now back somewhere at the level of the early 1970s.

With the exception of Hungary and Bulgaria, none of the countries that make up this once rich agricultural region can feed itself. A net exporter of grain not so long ago, Poland is now a recipient of international food aid. Czechoslovakia, which used to have the reputation of being the workshop of Central Europe, has difficulty selling its machine tools to the West.

Rationing, abolished elsewhere in Europe

5000 after the war, has reappeared in Poland, Romania and even parts of Yugoslavia. As a special treat this Christmas, Poles will receive an additional allowance of two pounds (one kilogram) of sugar, a bar of soap and a pound of detergent. Children under the age of 18 are

## EASTERN EUROPE

Second of a series.

entitled to a couple of lemons and grapefruit each.

When the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw held a public auction of discarded household equipment last month, astronomical prices were paid for electric stoves without doors, chairs without legs and freezers without lids. The purchaser of a battered washing machine with no engine explained: "I'll hire an electrician and he'll fix it somehow. Otherwise it means a five-year wait for a Polish machine."

The shortages have led to a thriving black market that even the imposition of martial law in Poland has done little to check. In Warsaw, a tube of toothpaste sells for four times its official price. A gasoline attendant takes a standard bribe of 500 zlotys (\$6) to fill up a car with rationed gasoline. A shop assistant makes 1,500 zlotys on every man's suit he sells under the counter. The dollar itself trades on street corners for roughly five times its legal value.

## Stalinist Model

The economic chaos creates a climate for social ills such as alcoholism, prostitution and drug addiction that Marxist ideologists often portray as the hallmark of life under capitalism. At the Victoria International Hotel in Warsaw, guests have to run a gauntlet of prostitutes between the dining room and the lobby.

Heinrich Machowski studies the economies of the Soviet bloc from the Western side of the Berlin Wall, the symbol of a divided Europe. A leading analyst for the West German Institute for Economic Research, Mr. Machowski has reached the conclusion that the Stalinist model of central planning is incapable of pulling Eastern Europe out of its present crisis.

"The communist leaders came to power with nothing to give them except for the works of Karl Marx," Mr. Machowski said in an interview. "What they created were war economies, which proved very effective in mobilizing resources for a limited number of priorities, but are unresponsive to changing conditions. In the long run, the Stalinist economic model has proved disastrous for Eastern Europe, which is much more dependent than the Soviet Union on trade with the West."

Mr. Machowski maintains that "the root cause of the Polish economic disaster" is the lack of competitive efficiency. He pointed out that Soviet bloc goods are becoming less attractive in Western markets. In 1975, East-West trade accounted for 6 percent of total world trade. Today it amounts to less than 4 percent.

A complicating factor mentioned by Mr. Machowski is the energy crisis. Eastern Europe was protected to some extent from the

effects of the oil price rises in the early 1970s by guaranteed deliveries of cheap Soviet energy. The price of Soviet oil is, however, gradually catching up with that charged by OPEC — and supply is falling short of demand.

The Soviet bloc's present predicament can be traced back to 1968 — and the suppression of the Czechoslovak reform movement known as the "Prague spring." Traumatized by the that experience, Communist Party leaders drew the conclusion that economic reform carried too many political risks. They decided instead to buy social peace by improving the lot of the ordinary consumer.

## Anti-Reform Trend

In the short term, the least painful way of increasing consumption was to borrow money from the West. Hard-currency debts of the Soviet bloc rose from a few million dollars in 1968 to a combined total of \$80 billion this year.

The anti-reform trend of the 1970s was felt even in Hungary, the only Soviet bloc country to have introduced free market mechanisms into the economy successfully. In 1973, the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, was forced to sacrifice some of the most prominent advocates of the "New Economic Mechanism" in order to save what he could of their lives. Among those dropped from the Hungarian Politburo was Rezo Nyers, who had earned the title "father of the Hungarian economic reform."

Interviewed in Budapest, Mr. Nyers was very critical of what he called "the erroneous economic policy" followed in Hungary and other Soviet bloc countries in the late 1970s.

The strategy of relying on Western credits without economic reform failed. Experience has shown that credit is not well used in a centralized economy because there is no efficient mechanism for allocating resources," Mr. Nyers explained.

Mr. Nyers, who now heads an economic research institute, criticized "the slogan of technocracy" that swept through the Soviet bloc in the 1970s — notably in Poland under Edward Gierek.

"It was assumed that technology could solve all our problems. This view has now been proved wrong. In order to produce progress, technology must be accompanied by greater democracy and managerial decentralization," he said.

A recent study by Poland's Supreme Board of Control into the purchase of 44 foreign licenses between 1971 and 1980 concluded that only three were economically justified. The remainder were attributable to the personal whims of Polish leaders, large bribes from Western companies or sheer bureaucratic incompetence.

## Mismanagement on Grand Scale

The notion behind buying the licenses was that Polish factories would be able to earn valuable hard currency by selling some of their products to the West. In fact, most of the Polish products turned out to be substandard and unsalable on Western markets, particularly at a time when the West was in recession. Dozens

of projects — from the manufacture of golf carts and hunting rifles to color television sets and cranes — went uncompleted.

Cases of economic mismanagement on the grand scale abound throughout the Soviet bloc. In the 1970s, Romania devoted enormous resources to building a huge oil-processing industry — much of which is lying idle following a forced cutback in oil imports. Romanian motorists now have to wait in line for up to two days to buy gasoline, and street lighting has been reduced to a minimum to save fuel.

Economic failure in Eastern Europe has created a huge extra financial burden for the Soviet Union. Western economists differ on the size of Moscow's annual subsidy to its East European allies, but they all agree that it is increasing yearly.

Soviet trade subsidies to Eastern Europe were estimated at more than \$21 billion in 1980 by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates of Washington. Since then, the Kremlin has had to delve even deeper into its hard-currency reserves in order to help bail out Poland.

Along with most other independent experts, Mr. Machowski believes that Eastern Europe ceased being economically profitable to the Soviet Union in the late 1950s. It was during this period that the Soviet leaders, under pressure from events in Poland and Hungary, agreed to renegotiate the grossly unfair trading pacts that had been imposed on Eastern Europe by Stalin.

The Soviet Union is one of the rare historical examples of an "imperial metropolis" that exports cheap raw materials to its "colonies" — and is used by them in return as a dumping ground for shoddy industrial goods. This reversal of normal imperial logic has led some observers to predict that, sooner or later, the Kremlin will be forced to look for ways of reducing the economic strain on its resources.

In an interview in early 1980, a Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Alexander Grlickov, forecast major changes in the Soviet bloc. He said he believed that they would come about peacefully and gradually, because "the Soviets are looking for greater economic independence while the satellites are seeking greater political autonomy."

The premises of Mr. Grlickov's argument are still valid. The Polish crisis has shown, however, that there are limits to the political concessions that the Kremlin is prepared to make for the sake of economic gain. Territorial security is a priority, almost an obsession, that overrides all others.

Fortunately for Moscow, the failure of the command economy has had contradictory political effects in Eastern Europe. On the one hand, it has created centrifugal pressures within the Soviet empire by fueling popular unrest with the communist system. On the other, it also has acted as a cohesive force by making individual governments more dependent than ever on Soviet subsidies.

Next: Despite three and a half decades of communist rule and many common problems, Eastern Europe is not a monolithic unit.



Youths find little to do in the quiet streets of Ho Chi Minh City.

# In Ho Chi Minh City, Poverty and Corruption Bring Disillusionment

The writer of this story, a journalist who has covered Far Eastern affairs for many years, last visited Vietnam in July.

By Della Denman

International Herald Tribune

**BANGKOK** — In the days when Ho Chi Minh City was called Saigon and every other face on the streets was American, Tuo Mai was a receptionist in a smart travel agency.

Seven years after the Communist takeover, Mai has become a hawk. She squats behind a matchboard tray of cigarettes in the sticky heat of a busy market square, connecting with dozens of other unemployed Vietnamese. Money sent by relatives abroad enables them to buy foreign cigarettes on the black market. They sell them at a 20-percent profit.

Mai, an intelligent woman who speaks English, sells two packs a day. Her monthly income of about 800 dong (\$80 at the official rate, \$8 at the black market rate) supports her and her elderly parents.

Mai accepts her lot cheerfully because she expects to receive an exit visa to join her brother and sister in the United States, once the last few formalities are over. Life has not been so kind to Mai's closest friend, Kim. Kim was a hotel waitress before the Communist victory of 1975, and she has not been able to find work since. Her daughter, 20, also unemployed, makes wicker baskets that fetch a few dong in a market stall. Her husband, a government driver, and her son, a government clerk, bring in a total of 170 dong a month.

The family would be lost without the monthly government rice ration for all state employees. They are allowed 13 kilograms (28.6 pounds), which costs them 2 dong a kilo to a special state shop. But this feeds them for only half the month; they have to buy more at 10 dong a kilo in the open market. They can rarely afford meat or fish at 30 to 40 dong a kilo.

## Furniture Sold

Their ration book covers vegetables, salt and kerosene, but Kim said the state shop rarely has these items in stock.

"We have never had the capital to join the black market dealers," she said. "A packet of imported cigarettes costs 10 dong."

The family's modest house on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City is almost bare of furniture; it has nearly all been sold. Their clothes are patched and repatched. Movies are but a memory, and they cannot enjoy the television or radio they bought before "liberation." The sets broke down and they have no money to get them repaired, even if spare parts were available.

The two women's stories illustrate the twin economy in what was South Vietnam. Vietnamese with relatives overseas and dollars coming in live reasonably well. Those on government salaries barely survive. Many, like Kim's family, dream of leaving the country but lack sponsors abroad or the money to bribe their way out. "In Saigon you're on the bread line unless you manipulate the system," said Mai.

At the black market, in narrow back streets in the shade of the city's dilapidated French colonial buildings, jobless middle-class Vietnamese, lawyers and doctors, try to sell books, porcelain and jewelry to raise the \$1,200 bribe for an exit visa or the \$2,000 cost of a hazardous boat trip across the South China Sea.

They are sandwiched between veteran traders who sold stolen American PX goods in Saigon's war days and oow sell Japanese electrical equipment, cameras, watches and liquor. Most of the things come from the

government's import-export shops. Money from relatives and friends abroad can be exchanged there for imported items, which are resold at 10 times the price. The government encourages the black market to bring in foreign exchange and circulate much-needed consumer goods.

## Lobster on the Menu

The city's few remaining French-style cafés and restaurants are patronized by a surprising number of Vietnamese, who pay the equivalent of a day's government wages for a beer and a month's government salary for a meal. The customers are officials who have learned to waive any restriction for a price, and former merchants, many Chinese, who have made small fortunes dealing in foreign currency, contraband and property left behind by émigrés.

The restaurant owners pay a monthly tax of 5,000 to 6,000 dong. Many of their menus offer lobster, fine French wines and cognac, as if nothing has changed since the days when American money was pouring into South Vietnam.

Outwardly the city has not changed much. It still resembles a seedy French provincial town. But, despite the new breed of opportunists, the old brass self-confidence is gone. In its place is a sad hopelessness.

The deafening Honda motorbikes and cheery little Renault taxis have disappeared because of gasoline rationing. The only sound along the tree-lined boulevards is the clack of dozens of bicycle wheels and the occasional strident cry of a street hawk.

The raucous neon-lit bars are closed. The prostitutes, cripples and drug addicts have been sent to rehabilitation centers or new "economic zones." The only beggars left areurchins clutching baskets of peanuts who crowd around foreigners asking for dollars and old clothes. Many of them are Americans who have grown into attractive teenagers.

Poverty, unemployment and food shortages have made the southerners resentful of their northern rulers. Northern government officials, used to a spartan existence in Hanoi, regard Ho Chi Minh City as an Aladdin's cave. The southerners see only the restrictions. They are afraid of the secret police and dare not talk to foreigners or listen to foreign broadcasts; both are illegal. Western publications and pop music are banned. Mail is censored and takes months to arrive.

## Youth Discontented

Young people in particular feel they have been denied freedom of choice and a future. Dr. Duong Quyen Hoa, a former Viet Cong health minister and oow director of a pediatrics hospital, said much of the government's political education was aimed at motivating youth. "But the political messages which roused the peasants before do not work with students," she said. "Young intellectuals question propaganda. There is a danger of the regime becoming dogmatic."

"Young people are told that socialism is pure, yet they see corruption among government officials from both north and south. Some offenders are punished but the authorities dare not probe too far for fear of touching the highest ranks."

Dr. Hoa said she could recall the excitement in the city when the war ended and the Communists took over. "In 1975 all that mattered was liberation. Now that is past and the problems have emerged."

The frustration is accentuated by the hundreds of people who have left Vietnam, and are still leaving, for a better life abroad. "There is no active opposition to the government, but there is indifference and inertia among those impatient with the slow progress," Dr. Hoa said. "Many people are disillusioned with the revolution."

# Zia's U.S. Trip: Playing for Imagery and Influence

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A small smile played across the face of Mohammed Zia ul-Haq as the colonial-parbed ceremonial life and drum unit stepped out across the White House lawn last week. The president of Pakistan, a military man through and through, clearly was enjoying his formal welcome to the United States.

Off to the side, two Pakistani radio correspondents described the scene in Urdu, and a Pakistani television crew recorded every move of General Zia and President Ronald Reagan as they stood side by side on a platform with the graceful curves of the South Portico of the White House as a backdrop.

By the time he met with Mr. Reagan, General Zia already had seen Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a host of other high-ranking State Department officials, had met with A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, and had held forth for an hour and a half before more than a thousand Pakistanis now living in Washington.

When he left the capital two days later, he could catalog private sessions with four other cabinet members and dozens of congressmen, three major meetings with the American media, two formal dinners and a large reception. He also could point to one formal public agreement between Pakistan and the United States — an accord creating commissions to further exchanges between the two countries in the scientific, commercial and cultural areas.

## No New Treaties

No treaties were signed; no new military or economic assistance programs were established; no major departures in the foreign policies of either country were signaled.

"I can assure you I am departing Washington with a lot of good will and satisfaction," General Zia said as he left for the remainder of his visit to the United States, which was to carry him to New York, Houston, Sacramento and San Francisco, stops heavily laden with

media sessions and meetings with local Pakistani communities.

Good will, satisfaction, a steady flow of media coverage both in the United States and back home — this is the stuff of the modern state visit. Imagery and influence, a sophisticated recognition that few modern-day governments can have their way uncumbered by the facts and images that pour across newspaper and magazine pages and over domestic and international airwaves.

Almost all national leaders who hope to deal effectively with the United States have come to the realization that contacts with the State Department and White House are not enough. Nor can they insulate the home front and their own political consensus from foreign influences.

## Lessons From Gandhi

With an eye to the successful media blitz of Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, on her state visit just 4½ months ago, Pakistani officials mounted a parallel campaign.

If there were differences, they were of nuance, reflecting the differing relations the two South Asian countries have with the United States, the perceptions each believed they had to change or reinforce, and the resources they could bring to bear.

India's relations with the United States have been strained in recent years, and Mrs. Gandhi's major goal was to re-establish a degree of balance for Indian foreign policy between Washington and Moscow, to try to break the deadlock over the supply of fuel for the Turgur reactor and to reinforce the view of India as a bastion of democracy in the Third World.

There no doubt also was an unspoken desire to try to offset the revival of the U.S.-Pakistani relationship, which had been reflected in a \$3.2-billion arms and aid agreement just a few months before.

The one major agreement of her visit to Washington was a deal under which the United States would agree that India would turn to France for its nuclear fuel, bypassing differ-

ences with the United States over India's alleged development of nuclear weapons and refusal to accept full international safeguards for all its nuclear facilities.

In her many meetings with the media and congressmen, Mrs. Gandhi played upon her country's democratic heritage, fending off references to her period of emergency rule as an unfortunate but necessary interlude, and she time and again referred to the "traditional friendship and shared values" of the Indian and American peoples.

In foreign affairs, she questioned why the United States would want to "upset the arms balance" by selling F-16s to Pakistan, not drawing attention to the multibillion-dollar arms purchases her country had made in recent months.

For Pakistan, the problems were different, as were the resources that could be brought to bear in the image-making and image-breaking arena.

## 'Working for Months'

"They know what their problems are and they know how they are going to attack them. They've been working at it for months," said a U.S. official who followed the process closely.

The problems, as outlined by the Pakistanis themselves or made clear by the lines of their argument, were:

• The nuclear issue. U.S. experts have believed for some time that Pakistan is trying to develop its own nuclear weapons capability, a step clearly opposed by the United States.

The Pakistani strategy during General Zia's visit emerged very quickly as a good-cop, bad-cop routine. One popular and eloquent Pakistani diplomat who preceded General Zia by a few days told Washington audiences at a series of social gatherings and press briefings that the ouster of his government were "a fact."

"We've said we are not developing a weapon," he said. "You say you are not sure. What more can we say?" the official asked.

General Zia took the high road, drawing on his reputation as a forthright military man who speaks with candor, saying flatly that Pakistan is not and has no intention of developing a nuclear weapons capability.

Nowhere was it said that Pakistan might have embarked on a nuclear weapons program in the past, and put it on hold.

• Democracy or dictatorship. General Zia seized power in a military coup and holds it without benefit of an electoral mandate, a political legacy not inclined to curry favor in a country firmly rooted in democracy and particularly in a democratically elected Congress that is sitting on \$500 million in aid for the next year.

General Zia tried in pass off the congressional delay on aid as "a problem for your executive and legislative branches" to work out and said he was not worried about it. Other Pakistani officials admitted that it was a potential problem at home, however, with even sophisticated officials unable to grasp how a president could not get what he wants from Congress "if he really wants it."

For General Zia to come to Washington and yet not get the aid issue ironed out raises questions at home about the wisdom of his policy, not to mention his political clout.

General Zia mounted a multifaceted attack in his meetings with congressmen and the media: things that a shift to democratic rule is in the offing, appeals to Americans not to be ethnocentric reminders of the troubled region in which Pakistan is located and of the lack of "democratic institutions" in its background.

"I believe in democracy, but our concept of democracy may be different from yours. Look at Pakistan through Pakistani eyes, not American eyes, or you may well have a hazy picture," he told a National Press Club audience.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz greeted President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq last week when the Pakistani leader arrived at the State Department during his U.S. visit.



# December 15<sup>TH</sup>. The whole Arab world launches a unique financial force.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1982

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### JGC and C. Itoh Win Contract To Build Algeria Gas Pipeline

TOKYO (Reuters) — JGC Corp. and C. Itoh & Co. have jointly secured a contract from Algeria's Sonatrach to build a 198-mile (317-kilometer) natural gas pipeline between Hassi-Messaud and Hassi-Mel, JGC said Tuesday.

It decided to disclose the cost of the turnkey contract, but industry sources valued it at about \$2 billion (1972 million).

JGC said the contract also involves the construction of a compressor station and a 625-mile telecommunications network linking a natural gas field in Alzar with a gas transport center in Hassi-Mel.

JGC said 48-inch steel pipes to be used for the pipeline will be provided by Sonatrach from undisclosed suppliers. The semi-official Export-Import Bank of Japan will provide Sonatrach with credit in finance the project.

### Taiwan Power to Issue London Notes

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned Taiwan Power Co. will offer \$100 million of notes here Dec. 16, becoming the first Taiwanese company to issue corporate debt instruments in London, company officials said.

They said BA Asia, the Hong Kong merchant banking arm of the bank of America, and Lloyds Bank International will be the lead managers. The seven-year notes, with an option for a three-year extension, will carry interest of 0.25 percentage point over the London interbank offered rate. Interest payments are to be made every six months.

### Machines Bull Offers Bonds for Stock

PARIS (Reuters) — Cie des Machines Bull, a subsidiary of Renault, said Tuesday that it will offer shareholders one 12-percent fixed interest rate bond for every 10 shares.

A company statement said the move came amid a general restructuring of the French information technology sector, mainly involving the withdrawal of state-owned Saint Gobain, which holds 51 percent of CMB, from ownership of the company's shares.

The move will allow other shareholders to dispose of their holdings if they wish, the statement said.

### Lloyd's Council to Appoint Overseer

LONDON (AP) — The new governing council of Lloyd's of London will appoint a full-time chief executive to oversee enforcement of the insurance market's new self-regulations, the council has announced. The decision followed several scandals and investigations at Lloyd's.

After its first meeting last weekend, the council — ordered by Parliament in July and composed for the first time of both internal and external members — issued a statement Monday saying it had reviewed what would have to be done "to prevent any recurrence of abuses such as those which have recently received so much publicity."

### Company Notes

BRITISH PETROLEUM of Australia will raise 100 million Australian dollars (\$96 million) through a share issue to BP International, a statement by the Australian subsidiary said Tuesday in Melbourne.

THE DUNES Hotel and Country Club in Las Vegas, Nevada, will be sold to the gaming operators Clifford and Stuart Perlman under an agreement, signed by the brothers, assuming they receive licenses from Nevada gaming officials and approval by Dunes stockholders.

SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES and Allegheny Ludlum Steel will establish a \$2-million partnership in the United States to sell pure titanium products in North America, Sumitomo announced Tuesday in Tokyo.

COCKRIEL-SAMBRE said Tuesday that it is to receive 7.1 billion Belgian francs (\$149 million) of new capital in shares and convertible bonds provided by the government. The funds would be in addition to \$8.5 billion francs in advances approved by the government last week in the form of convertible bonds.

## Terms Set On Loans To Mexico

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican debt situation was put into perspective Tuesday as tough terms were proposed both for the rescheduling of current loans and for a new loan.

As recently as March, a Mexican borrower was able to command fairly good terms — a spread of 1/2 percentage point over the London interbank offered rate — on a syndicated loan.

On Tuesday, banking sources said the proposed interest rate for Mexico's \$20-billion debt — rescheduling have been set at 1 1/2 percentage points over Libor or 1 3/4 points over the U.S. prime rate.

A request for the rescheduling loan was made in telex to more than 1,400 creditor banks last week and was announced by Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog last Saturday.

Mexico proposed rescheduling the \$20 billion in short-term public debt and public-sector loans maturing before the end of 1984 over eight years with a four-year grace period.

The sources said repayments would begin in the first quarter of 1987 and would be in 16 equal quarterly installments. The rescheduling also would carry a one-time fee of 1 percent, they added.

The telex also proposed a new \$5-billion loan for Mexico in 1983, which the sources said would be over six years, with a three-year grace period.

That loan would carry interest of 2 1/2 points over Libor or 2 3/4 point over the prime, to be chosen in a one-time decision, they said.

The sources said \$1.7 billion of the new loan would be available when Mexico begins drawing down the \$3.84 billion the International Monetary Fund has tentatively agreed to lend.

Three further sections of \$1.1 billion would be available as Mexico drew on further portions of the IMF loan, assuming that its economic performance satisfied the IMF's conditions, the sources said.

Repayment of the \$5-billion loan would be in 13 equal quarterly installments beginning on the third anniversary of the signing of the agreement, they added.

The IMF, which is helping coordinate Mexico's debt restructuring, had asked banks for replies by Wednesday, and general approval is expected, the sources said.



A diesel engine made by Sulzer on the test stand. Inset, Peter-Georg Sulzer, chief of the international division.

## Swiss Machine Makers Feel Recession's Chill

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland — In winter, the chill always settles quickly over Switzerland, rolling down into the valleys from the snow-covered Alps.

This year, though, the winds seem to snap a bit more sharply than usual around the other brick buildings here where Gebroder Sulzer, one of Switzerland's biggest machine manufacturers, assembles a vast array of mechanical products ranging from modest pumps to lumbering electric locomotives.

The worldwide recession has spilled into Switzerland, and Sulzer, like other machinery producers in this country, faces a difficult time.

Sulzer, which makes marine diesel engines, textile machines and a host of other products and has annual sales of 4.4 billion Swiss francs (\$1.9 billion), has been hurt by the slump in the textile and shipping industries. Four thousand Sulzer employees now work shortened hours, and some of them probably will be laid off.

Earlier this year, as earnings sank, Sulzer's policy-setting board, including representatives of its creditor banks, shuffled management to brace the company for harder times.

Other Swiss machine makers are faring little better. At Schindler, the world's second-largest elevator manufacturer (after Otis, a subsidiary of United Technologies), orders have plummeted, putting hundreds of workers on short hours and threatening jobs.

Dismal results at Brown Boveri, a major producer of industrial equipment, delayed its interim report this year and led the company to try to shed its French subsidiary.

"It's been one of those years you'd like to forget," said Peter-Georg Sulzer, chief of the international division.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## NYSE Prices Off Sharply Despite Fed Rate Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Investor concern that the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate sooner than it wanted because it is worried that the economy is not recovering caused a sharp selloff on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, and prices closed sharply lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day off 14.90 points at 1,009.38, near its low for the day. The index rose more than 20 points to 1,045.35 shortly after the opening.

Losing issues outpaced gainers three to two, as volume rose to 98.4 million shares from Monday's 63.1 million.

In the past few months, the stock market has rallied whenever a cut in the discount rate was anticipated.

But the Fed's decision after the market closed Monday to trim the rate it charges member banks for loans to 8 1/2 percent from 9 percent seems to have had the opposite effect.

"I think what really happened is that people had second thoughts about why the Fed did what it did," said Michael Meix, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

He said investors may have be-

gun to realize that the economic and monetary conditions in the United States are still fragile.

The market began the day higher and continued rising until around midsession before the reversal began.

"The first response was a knee-jerk reaction," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus & Co. "Then they began to worry why the Fed did it at this time."

Analysts said that the Fed cut its rate in 8 1/2 percent, its lowest since mid-1978, because of concern for the economy and for the international monetary situation.

"What it shows is that, in the eyes of the Federal Reserve, we do not yet have a recovery in the economy, and they are moving again to start the economy," said Allen Sinai of Data Resources, an economic consulting concern.

"Here's a situation where the Fed is aggressively leading interest rates down," he added.

"It's nice," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. of New York. "The discount rate is lower and maybe we'll get a recovery."

He added that the move by the Federal Reserve was chiefly a response to international financial problems.

"The dominating influence in this discount rate cut is the international situation," he said. Because other short-term rates should fall as a result of this move, Mr. Jones said about \$1.25 billion will be cut off the interest on loans to the less-developed nations.

But, the country's major banks, which began offering money funds with high interest rates in customers Tuesday, did not lower their prime lending charge and that cooled off the rally.

"The banks have to figure out where they are as far as reserves are concerned since many people will move out of the certificates of deposit into the money funds," said Phil Bernstein of Frerking & Co., Chicago.

On the NYSE floor, Pepsico was the most active issue, shedding 6 1/2 in 3 3/4. The company said late Monday that the profit overstatement of its foreign bottling unit was \$92.1 million, \$7.1 million more than originally disclosed.

Warner Communications was second, again falling precipitously on concern that it may no longer be the top dog in video games. After a long delay it finally opened near the close, finishing at 30, down 6 1/4.

## Brazil to Meet With Its Creditors

By James Poole  
Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil will seek more foreign loans when its officials meet with representatives of commercial banks Monday in New York, banking officials here said Tuesday.

Commercial bankers said Brazilian authorities would face tough questioning on the country's financial status at the meeting, amid conflicting newspaper reports and rumors in financial circles about its debt crisis.

Brazil — the world's biggest foreign borrower, if unofficial estimates of its foreign debt, \$85 billion to \$89 billion, are accurate — will state its case for at least \$4 billion in loans, including \$2.4 billion of short-term financing already agreed upon as part of a refinancing arrangement to keep Argentina from defaulting on its \$36 billion in foreign debts.

With the withdrawal of foreign banks from most lending in Latin America, Brazil has met a disap-

pointing response in its request for new short-term loans to bridge the gap in its debt repayment schedule, banking sources said.

Brazil is expected by Friday to complete a formal application to the International Monetary Fund for a \$4.5-billion loan. Expected IMF loans totaling \$6 billion would cover only part of Brazil's need for \$18 billion in foreign loans for 1982. But the IMF's willingness to provide the loans was viewed as an incentive for commercial banks to resume lending.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged a \$1.23-billion government loan during a visit to Brasilia last week. Brazil has also approached the Bank for International Settlements for up to \$1.8 billion of credit.

Estimates of Brazil's 90-day to 180-day foreign debt vary, but several banking sources said \$18 billion was a reasonable guess. The central bank's statement Monday said short-term debt would total \$11 billion at the end of this year.

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## BIS Again Asked to Be Lender of Last Resort

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BASEL — In what has become something of a routine exercise this year, central bankers gathered Monday and Tuesday in this Swiss city to discuss a \$1.5-billion loan package to Brazil to help ease a severe shortage of cash.

In similar actions earlier this year, the bankers put together short-term credit packages for Hungary and Mexico, after those countries' currency reserves had fallen dangerously low, threatening a kind of financial domino effect that some think could have toppled the international monetary system.

As the worldwide recession has deepened, other countries severely short of cash have lined up. The door on which these hard-pressed countries knock belongs to the Bank for International Settlements, a kind of central bankers' central bank.

Though the BIS's vital role as a monetary fireman has widened in the recent wave of international debt problems, the central bank's function is not new. The BIS formed in 1930 to oversee German reparations payments accruing from World War I and to serve as a switchboard for central bank contacts, provided hundreds of millions of dollars to banks in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Spain and other

countries during the international credit crisis in the spring of 1931.

In the 1960s, the BIS approved huge loans to Britain and France after balance of payments difficulties threatened their currencies.

Senior BIS officials say the bank is a kind of club of central bank governors to help them manage the huge central bank reserves. The BIS holds a portion of those reserves on deposit, and invests part of them in money markets. The remainder is used to shore up central banks in countries that are short of cash.

Central bankers lend, now as then, to avoid upsetting the global lending and borrowing network whose collapse they fear would catapult the world economy into full-scale depression.

Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss Central Bank president who is also the current BIS president, reflected that view when he told a meeting of bankers in West Berlin recently that "the crisis of the 1930s seems to support the view that money supplies are the key to overall economic development."

"Regardless of whether the ultimate causes of crisis lie in the monetary or economic sector, it remains clear that the behavior of monetary officials decisively affects the course of the crisis, once begun," he said.

In line with that view, BIS cen-

tral bankers approved in May \$510 million of short-term loans to Hungary, which faced a desperate cash shortage after commercial banks withdrew credits for fear of East Bloc payments problems such as those in Poland.

Then in August, the BIS loaned \$1.85 billion to Mexico. Central bankers feared a collapse in Mexico could threaten other Latin American countries. BIS loans have been for from 60 to 90 days.

Officials here said the central bankers act only on condition that indebted countries seek long-term agreements with the International Monetary Fund. The loans in Hungary, they noted, anticipated that country's joining the IMF last spring. Mexico, too, has received massive aid from the fund, after committing itself in a severe austerity program approved by fund officials.

Though approval of the petitions of Hungary and Mexico came smoothly, the hesitant response to Yugoslavia, in the view of most BIS officials, reflects the growing perception here of limits to the bank's crisis management capacities.

Yugoslavia, which has \$18 billion in external debt, requested a three-year, \$500 million loan in September, to gain time to negotiate a long-term settlement with the IMF and commercial banks. Though Mr. Leutwiler has said the request is still under consideration, the BIS objects to a departure from its practice of granting only short-term loans to nations with payments troubles.

Brazil is said to be seeking \$1.5 billion in standby loans from the BIS, on which they could draw as needed. The central bankers met Monday afternoon and early Tuesday. BIS officials said the loans to Brazil were discussed, but no announcement was made and they would not say what action, if any, was taken.

The settlements bank's view of its own limitations was reinforced last week by proposals put forth by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and later amplified by him on a trip to several European nations.

Mr. Regan said the ad hoc approach used to deal with payments problems in several countries this year was inadequate, and he called for a new international apparatus, likely consisting of an early warning system in spot trouble areas early, and a fund in grant quick short-term assistance.

The proposal met some skepticism at the BIS. "I just don't know about that," a bank official commented. "It might tempt people to imprudence. The nature of the problem seems to demand an ad hoc approach."

Some BIS officials acknowledged the potential usefulness of beefing up existing IMF facilities, such as the General Arrangement to Borrow, a system under which 10 fund members make resources available.

But Mr. Regan has argued that the agreement mechanism, like that of the IMF, is too slow, and BIS officials tend to agree.

"The issue is that someone has to give confidence to the banks," one official said, noting that without quick central bank aid, private banks might be tempted to renege their lending in troubled countries, complicating rescue efforts.

"The banks have played a large role in creating the macroeconomic situation we now have," a BIS official said. "They will have to help solve it."

## Venezuela Is Said to Plan Cut in Oil Industry Spending

Reuters

CARACAS — The Venezuelan government is preparing substantial cuts in oil industry spending over the next few years in view of reduced income expectations, senior industry sources said Tuesday.

The oil industry was due to invest a total of \$11 billion in 1983-85, but this plan has been reviewed because of the poor oil market outlook and last week's government decision to tap the industry's investment funds in help resolve its own budget problems, the sources said.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa was due to meet Tuesday with Petroleum of Venezuela directors to review investment plans. A final decision is not expected before the oil company's year-end meeting on Dec. 29. Its cash flow possibilities were reduced by the government's decision to use oil industry investment reserves to take up \$1.75 billion of public debt bonds.

This money will be used to pay government debts with state-owned banks Badagoro, Banco Industrial and Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela, in which the state intervened last month.

With the government making full use of the oil company's dollar

reserves, there are insufficient funds to guarantee projects at their present schedule, the sources said.

Substantial cuts are expected in the Orinoco oil belt project. A \$5-billion plan for facilities to upgrade 140,000 barrels of heavy crude a day will be postponed, industry sources said.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 14, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	GmM.	S.F.	S.F.	D.M.
American Express	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of America	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Montreal	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Paris	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Spain	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Tokyo	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Venezuela	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Yugoslavia	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Zaire	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Zimbabwe	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
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Bank of Peru	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Puerto Rico	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Uruguay	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
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Bank of Colombia	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Ecuador	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
Bank of Guatemala	2.0625	4.367	10.025	37.76	17.075	17.075	5.41	10.25	2.25
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## U.S. Steel Lowers Prices by 20% For Most of Its Tubular Products

**PITTSBURGH** — U.S. Steel Corp., saying imported tubular products have "seriously threatened the industrial base of the United States," Tuesday cut its prices for tubular products by an average of 20 percent.

The price cut applies to about 60 percent of U.S. Steel's tubular products, including seamless oil country and seamless standard and pipe products, according to the company.

U.S. Steel said the price reductions average \$350 a ton on oil country goods and \$200 a ton for standard and line pipe.

U.S. Steel said it cut tubular products prices "in an effort to stimulate capital investment decisions by oil, gas, chemical and construction companies, which are the biggest users of these products."

U.S. Steel said imports of tubular products during the first nine months of 1982 threatened the U.S. industrial economy. The company said foreign producers have won 55 percent of the U.S. tubular market this year.

In Washington, meanwhile, sources said Monday that the U.S. Steel industry, after fretting for months over an alleged "secret agreement" limiting Japanese steel shipments to Europe and diverting them to the United States, will announce "a major new action relating to imports" this week.

The sources indicated that the move would be a petition alleging the existence of the agreement and subsequent damages to the U.S. Steel market, filed with U.S. Trade representative William Brock.

### Grundig, Philips Lay VCRs Dumped

**BRUSSELS** — Grundig of West Germany and Philips of the Netherlands, the makers of the V-2000 video recorder, have lodged an anti-dumping complaint with the European Community against Japanese video manufacturers, officials said Tuesday.

The complaint, also lodged by 2,000 distributors, said that the recorder, introduced in 1980, was well received but that in 1982 Japanese companies launched what the complaint called an offensive to push the V-2000 from the market.

The companies and distributors said that Japanese prices for recorders sold in the EC fell by 60 percent in a year, bringing them below production prices in Japan, and that the market share of the West European producers fell by 10 percent and is continuing to decline.

U.S. Steel's chairman, David Roderick, scheduled to announce the industry action Wednesday, said at a Senate Steel Caucus hearing in October that the industry would file such a complaint.

At the time, he maintained that the Japanese and Europeans signed an agreement four years ago putting a two-million-ton ceiling on Japanese steel exports to Europe. He said the excess Japanese production was being diverted to the United States.

"We believe that relief is appropriate," he said at the Oct. 25 hearing.

Earlier that month, Senator John Heinz, a Republican from Pennsylvania, charged that documents at the State Department proved the existence of the secret agreement. "We've caught them red-handed," he said at an Oct. 4 briefing. "That agreement is wrong and illegal under every standard of international law."

The steel industry filed a similar petition in 1976, but it was dismissed for lack of evidence in 1978 by Robert Strauss, then trade representative.

"If they're doing it again, I assume it's because they've uncovered enough evidence to make it stick," said Bill Reinsch, chief legislative assistant to Senator Heinz.

Broken Hill Property will pull out of steelmaking within five years unless the government provides protection from imports, Reuters quoted BHP's managing director, Brian Loton, as saying Tuesday in Sydney.

He told an Industries Assistance Commission examining the steel industry that the company must be guaranteed 85 percent of the domestic market if it is to keep its steel division viable.

BHP is Australia's only raw steel maker and its principal producer of steel products.

The government last August refused a BHP request for additional protection against steel imports, particularly from Japan and South Korea, and maintained tariffs and other restrictions at existing levels.

In late September, BHP announced plans for streamlining its steel plants, with the loss of some 3,000 jobs, in an effort to minimize costs in a division that reported a loss, its first, in the year ended May 31.

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**FRENCH BUSINESS WOES** — Hubert Clement burst into tears Tuesday after he made a speech outlining the problems his small business faces. More than 20,000 heads of French companies gathered near Paris for a rally over the plight of businesses under the Socialist government.

## Nicaragua To Receive Major Loan

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Staff

**MANAGUA** — A group of foreign banks has agreed to grant Nicaragua \$25 million to \$30 million in short-term trade credits as part of an arrangement to meet a \$40-million interest payment due Friday on Nicaragua's debt, according to Nicaraguan officials.

The credit, the first significant commercial bank loan to Nicaragua since the 1979 Sandinista revolution, was negotiated last week with Bank of America and several other Western banks, the officials said Monday.

"We've always said we were going to pay," a senior official said, "and we will pay, but this loan makes it easier." The official, who asked not to be identified, said that without the loan Nicaragua would not have been able to make Friday's payment. But he added that, even if the loan money is not in hand by then, Nicaragua will still pay on time.

Nicaraguan government officials have attached great importance to the loan. It comes at a time of tense relations between the United States and the Sandinista government. Officials in Managua have charged the Reagan administration with trying to block new credit to Nicaragua, not only from private banks but from such multilateral institutions as the Inter-American Development Bank.

The frantic negotiations in New York that preceded the loan agreement underlined the seriousness of Nicaragua's foreign exchange shortage, which has been brought on by domestic economic and political uncertainty and by the low price of the country's principal agricultural exports on world markets.

Just weeks ago, foreign bankers were predicting that Nicaragua would be unable to make this second interest payment under a timetable worked out with creditors in the United States, Western Europe and Japan when its \$580-million commercial bank debt was renegotiated in December 1980.

"We have suggested that it might be necessary to adjust payment in accordance with the potential of the Nicaraguan economy, and that Nicaragua's ability to pay depends on the international aid that it receives," Luis Enrique Figueroa, the president of the central bank, cautioned last month.

The Sandinistas inherited a \$1.6-billion foreign debt from the deposed Somoza government, and debt has increased by \$1.3 billion because of an influx of funds from multilateral agencies as well as governmental-to-government loans and trade credits.

## Swiss Machine Makers Feel Recession's Chill

(Continued from Page 9)

Georg Sulzer, the 38-year-old chief of Sulzer's international division. His father, Georg Sulzer, 71, stepped down as chairman last May to make room for younger managers.

According to industry analysts, the Sulzer company's problems are typical of the Swiss machine-building industry, which is highly automated and specialized as a result of its tradition of technical refinement.

Over the years, the industry has attracted customers needing particular items such as the high-speed lumps that Sulzer and others make, the specialized elevators and industrial transport systems built by companies such as Schindler and the precise watch-making equipment turned out by several small, family-owned enterprises.

Today the machinery industry ships about two-thirds of its goods abroad. Nearly 95 percent of Swiss textile machines, the product with the biggest volume, are exported.

The industry accounts for almost half of Swiss exports and roughly 20 percent of its gross national product, while its companies employ 14 percent of the country's total labor force.

In the past, the machinery industry has shown considerable resilience, which in turn has helped

keep Switzerland's whole economy relatively stable. When the demand for diesel power stations in Nigeria slumped, orders for air-conditioning systems from Brazil revived. Or when shipments of fine mechanical instruments to West Germany and France fell, deliveries of looms to the United States took up the slack.

The specialized products have meant high profit margins, and conservative financing cushioned the industry against adversity.

"They had a policy of squirreling reserves that often evoked puzzlement abroad," said Ernst Horat, an economist at the Association of Swiss Machinery Manufacturers in Zurich. "But it meant that the crises of the 1970s were bridged without much impact on jobs. We've always stood in a draft, so we've become pretty resistant to colds."

With Europe's recession in its third year, however, that immunity appears to be cracking. In the end, analysts said, the Swiss are largely dependent on export markets they cannot control.

"It's like the Concorde," a Zurich analyst said. "High technology — but increasingly unprofitable."

For one thing, the Swiss suffered inroads on their exclusivity. As Asian manufacturers, led by the

Japanese, flooded Western markets with less expensive, standardized machinery, competitors from West Germany, Italy or the United States challenged the Swiss for orders for custom machinery.

In addition, the Swiss contend they are losing an unfair battle for financing against countries that, unlike Switzerland, subsidize export credits. Pierre Bourgeois, the 48-year-old executive who succeeded Georg Sulzer as head of the company last May, told a group of economists in Zurich recently that Sulzer diesels built at a French subsidiary cost an overseas buyer 25 percent less because of French export credit subsidies.

"I cannot avoid the impression," he said, "that the only free competition left is among nationalized and partly nationalized banks. And the greater the debt of the exporting country, the more it flourishes."

To reverse the slide, Sulzer, like many other Swiss companies, has begun to streamline its operations, cutting management jobs to reduce costs and shaking out product lines to concentrate on profitable items.

"When you've lived through some fat years, you get paucity," Mr. Sulzer commented. "You pull on pounds. Well, it's time to get lean again."

Whatever measures they take, however, most Swiss executives are watching the United States, hoping a revival there will lift world trade and revive stagnant export markets.

"Never before has Europe been so dependent on the United States to act as a locomotive," Mr. Sulzer said.

■ **Unemployment Rises**

The government said Tuesday that the Swiss unemployment rate rose by one-fifth last month, with the number of jobless reaching 0.7 percent of the work force, or 20,349. The Associated Press reported from Bern. It was Switzerland's worst unemployment figure since February 1977.

There were 16,185 persons drawing unemployment benefits in October. In November 1981, unemployment came to 0.2 percent. Officials blamed the rise on the worsening economy.

■ **Turkish Banks Cut Rates**

**ANKARA** — Turkey's leading banks agreed informally Tuesday to reduce interest rates paid on one-year time deposits from 30 percent to 45 percent. The rate is to be 40 percent for six-month deposits.

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### Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	175 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	115 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Apple	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
QED	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
QED	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
QED	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
QED	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
QED	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Other Markets	Dec. 14	Class	Prev.
ABN	107.50	107.50	London	107.50	107.50	107.50
ABN	107.50	107.50	London	107.50	107.50	107.50
ABN	107.50	107.50	London	107.50	107.50	107.50
ABN	107.50	107.50	London	107.50	107.50	107.50
ABN	107.50	107.50	London	107.50	107.50	107.50

Toronto	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
1000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
1000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
1000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
1000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00

## International Surveys Programme 1983

In 1983 the Investors Chronicle is to publish five regional surveys on BANKING & FINANCE in a special series which will also incorporate its well-established annual surveys on Euromarkets and Banking & Financial Services.

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* APRIL	1	S. ARABIA
* APRIL	8	NETHERLANDS
* APRIL	29	FAR EASTERN BANKING & FINANCE
* MAY	13	WEST GERMANY
* JUNE	10	BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES
* JULY	1	LUXEMBOURG
* JULY	29	EUROPEAN BANKING & FINANCE
* SEPTEMBER	2	MIDDLE EAST INSURANCE
* SEPTEMBER	16	EUROMARKETS
* SEPTEMBER	23	AUSTRIA
* OCTOBER	14	INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT
* OCTOBER	28	NORTH AMERICAN BANKING & FINANCE
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* DECEMBER	9	GULF BANKING & FINANCE

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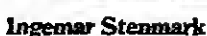
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## U.S. May Use Child's-Play Ploy for Cup

[illegible]



## OBSERVER

## The Penicillin Solution

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Speaking as one who looks forward to many years of happiness on Social Security, I want to urge the increasingly surly youth of America to stop whining about their obligation to finance me through old age and start thinking about what they must do to make their own future happy.

A young whippersnapper writing in The Washington Monthly complains that the nation's prodigious wealth in our salad days, now want to force his generation to submit to soul-crushing taxation so that we may continue our profligate ways. Rot and balderdash.

Of course we squandered the United States' wealth prodigiously during America's golden age of plenty. One of the things we squandered it on was college education for whippersnappers so they could learn to write well enough to flail away in high dudgeon in magazines like The Washington Monthly.

If he had studied the history of science, he might have written more coolly about the Social Security system's breaking down. The reason we are in the present pickle is that science, never willing to let well enough alone, wrecked the actuarial tables on which the Social Security system was built.

In the 1930s when it was set up, both penicillin and the birth-control pill were undreamed of. If science hadn't dreamed them up years later, the robust death and birth rates on which the system was based would still be holding down the number of people eligible for Social Security while grinding out the multitudes of young taxpayers needed to finance the program at very low tax rates.

If today's young people are really interested in their own future with Social Security, they ought to quit writing magazine articles about spendthrift grandparents and start agitating for sensible adjustments in the system.

It isn't hard to see what has to be done. First, the law has to be revised to say that every young person entering the work force is entitled to Social Security when he reaches 65, but only if he promises over to use penicillin — or any of its newer antibiotic cousins — to get there.

If he weakens along the way and goes, "Give me the penicillin, doc," very well, he can have penicillin. The law must not be draconian. When he takes it, though, his name will be instantly stricken from the rolls of those eligible for Social Security at 65.

If he has the strength of character to abstain from antibiotics throughout his lifetime, thus preserving the actuarial probabilities on which the system was built in 1935, there is a lively chance that he will not need Social Security at 65, nor security of any other kind. Thus the program's cost will be reduced by reducing the number of elderly recipients.

Now, I trust no American youth will be so callow as to suggest that the "no penicillin" principle be applied to those who have been in the program from its infancy. We, remember, were given the nation's promise that Social Security would be waiting for us, and not a word was said about having to give up penicillin if we wanted to get the money. What's more, we have a tougher lobby than whippersnappers have.

The second legal revision must deal with the birth-control pill. This economic monstrosity created by science has severely reduced the production of new taxpayers required to keep the Social Security tax within reasonable bounds.

Does today's typical American whippersnapper want to spend his old age wallowing in luxury while somebody's grandchild coughs up 80 percent of his paycheck to pay for it? I think better of American youth than that, but still, it never hurts to reinforce good intentions with good law.

Thus, new people entering the Social Security system should be notified that use of the pill or intimate relations with any user thereof will mean forfeiting entitlement to benefits at 65. Alternatively, people may choose to use the pill might still collect benefits if they agreed to pay a Social Security tax 10 times the rate levied on nonusers. This would make up for the revenue they deny the program by their failure to create five new taxpayers.

In closing, let me remind our country's splendid youth that whippersnappers never win and urge them over to use penicillin — or any of its newer antibiotic cousins — to get there.

New York Times Service

## The Flowering Of Enid Haupt

By Charlotte Curtis

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Enid Haupt appeared at a lunch party not long ago in an elderly and beloved black Chanel suit with leopard's head earrings and a domed-topaz ring, and, as usual, she was thinking about flowers. She had brought her hostess a cluster of giant, white calla lilies, which she urged her to put "in any old Perrier bottle. They make perfect vases." And before long, flowers being essential in Haupt's rather special life, she was describing the difficulties in raising them.

"You can have thousands of orchid seeds," she said, "each

Sharing, whether of a favorite book, a plant, insights from a museum trip or her fortune, gives her pleasure and, since she is not in the least gregarious, sharing is her way of participating while keeping the world at arm's length.

bred and cultivated exactly the same way, and you're lucky if you get 60 healthy plants."

New York has "gardeners" and gardeners, and Haupt, now 76, is one of the latter, a woman who digs in the earth. And in the elegant enclaves in which she travels, a world that delights in lilies, freesia, anemones, peonies and orchids, hers is a more eclectic taste.

She dates on her fall chrysanthemums. In December, she banks her beds with poinsettias. In January, she plants hyacinths, tulips, palms, orchids and pink poinsettias. And wherever she is, there are blooming roses, lilies and Rieger begonias.

"Nature is my religion," she often says, which only partly explains her \$10-million gift to the New York Botanical Garden. Sharing, whether of a favorite book, a plant, insights from a museum trip or her fortune, gives her pleasure and, since she is not in the least gregarious, sharing is her way of participating while keeping the world at arm's length.

She has no illusions about why she became editor and publisher of Seventeen magazine. The Armstrong family owned it. But the job, which she held for 17 years until she stepped down in 1970, was difficult, not at all ceremonial. She kept discovering how much she didn't know and how much she wanted to.

Last year, when she gave \$1 million to the New York Public Library, she said: "Books are the most important thing in life besides nature," and she meant it.

She turned an apartment closet into a library and, over the years, stacked it floor to ceiling. The excess spilled over the doorway. If she is at least partly what she reads, and she thinks that as good a definition as any, Haupt is virtually apologetic though authoritatively exact on such matters as the way in which Cézanne painted and what Cicero said to Caesar and why. She rarely reads a novel, does on anything having to do with aesthetics, she says, quite matter of factly, she couldn't live without the National Geographic.

"I adore programs on animals, insects and nature," she said. "I love nature in all its forms, but I don't need to travel to see them. After almost 30 years of the National Geographic, and Channel 13 (the PBS station), I think I know. When friends go somewhere, I can usually tell them what to see. I've seen the best. When I was younger, my husband and I sailed every fall on the United States on the last sailing before Labor Day. What I haven't seen traveling I've seen here at home."

Haupt is better known for her French Impressionist art collection, her mostly 18th-century French penthouse, her best-



Enid Haupt: "I've seen the best."

dressed listing and exquisite jewels. They, too, define her. "Houses are reflections of people," she said, "but I can think things are horrendous and love the people."

Years ago, when she did her first house, she had the celebrated J.H. Robsjohn-Gibbings create some furniture for her. The designer was in his classical Greek period, and, as Haupt recalls, "The chair of it was marvelous — all rattan and veneered light wood, columns wrapped in rattan, and he bleached everything. Everybody who saw it said, 'Dear Enid, She's bleached everything but her hair.'"

Since taste can always be refined and expanded, Haupt once asked Robsjohn-Gibbings, "How do you really tell a good reproduction from the real thing?" and he answered, "Just look across the room. Your eye will tell you."

That may be for Haupt, but it's almost meaningless for most people. "I know," Haupt said. Yet beyond serious study, involu-

ing books and hours in a first-class museum, she has no advice. Nor is taste the measure by which she judges others.

"I was tall as a child, I weighed 90 pounds and I had braids. I always wanted to be accepted by my beautiful older sister. I decided to be special. I vowed I'd learn a new word every day. I thought if I did, my sisters would have to say, 'What does that mean?'"

One of her words, she said, was "extant," and she used it in a discussion of a distant relative. "I said, 'Is he still extant?' And my sister said, 'What?' and I said, 'Still around, orbiting.' And my sister had to go to the dictionary to look it up. I was still the tall girl with the braids. But it had given me a fun. I can't imagine living without a sense of humor, that wonderful ability to laugh at oneself. That and a mind, an inquiring mind. I'm not athletic and I don't rush around to things, but I do exercise my mind."

## PEOPLE A Princely Polar Visit

Prince Edward has become the first member of the British royal family to visit the South Pole. New Zealand officials said the 18-year-old prince flew on Saturday in a U.S. Navy Hercules transport plane from Ross Island to the Amundsen-Scott South Pole base at the southern tip of the earth. He stayed two hours at the polar base, manned by U.S. scientists.

Earl Spencer, father of Diana, Princess of Wales, is selling off his family treasures. It is estimated he has sold at least \$34 million in holdings, not to mention the art works handed over to the people in lieu of paying inheritance taxes a decade ago. The earl has been selling antique silver, 17th-century furniture, paintings by Van Dyck, Reynolds, Guido Reni, Andrea Sacchi and others. This is causing "consternation" in art circles worried about Britain's artistic heritage, according to The Times of London. The earl has needed money to redo the family's stately home, Althorp, at a cost of at least \$1.275 million. He says Althorp still houses more than 500 paintings. The Times said a 1976 Althorp catalog listed 717 paintings.

The Middle East has lost a comedian but gained an actress for the Christmas season. Bob Hope will not be able to entertain U.S. Marines in Beirut, but Elizabeth Taylor will visit children in Israel and Lebanon. Hope, 79, who has been entertaining U.S. troops abroad at Christmas since World War II, was invited to Lebanon this year by the Maronite community. Taylor's problem is an inflammation in his right eye caused by a small vein sending blood over the retina. Currently making a television special, he will see his doctor, then take some well-deserved rest, his publicist said. Meanwhile, Taylor announced that she will be in the Middle East around Christmas as part of a 10-day peace mission organized by the Israeli Red Cross. Taylor said she hoped to "try and bring peace between Israel and Lebanon." She gave no details, but was quoted as saying she would meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon. Yehuda Ben-Meir, deputy foreign minister, said he recalled that in one of her movie roles, Tay-

lor "used her charms as Cleopatra on Julius Caesar. If she succeeds in using her charm here in this area to bring peace, I'm sure we'll be very happy." Asked by an Israeli Radio interviewer if that meant the Foreign Ministry does not reject "the Taylor initiative," Ben-Meir replied: "Really, who could reject Elizabeth Taylor?"

Katherine Hepburn, 73, and her secretary were slightly injured when their car struck a pole on a rural road near her Connecticut home in Old Saybrook, police said. Hepburn and her secretary, Phyllis Wilkerson, were first taken to a local clinic and then transferred to Hartford Hospital. A hospital spokesman said the actress underwent surgery for a fractured right ankle, and Wilkerson, 73, was treated for a broken wrist, cracked ribs and a minor spinal injury. He said both women were resting comfortably, but would remain in the hospital for a few days. Hepburn, who won her latest Academy Award for "On Golden Pond" in 1981, lost control of her car on snow and ice about 11 a.m. and struck a telephone pole, police said.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra marked the centenary of its founder's birth with the first of six concerts featuring some of the world's greatest violinists. Zabin Mehta, musical director of both the Israel and the New York Philharmonic orchestras, conducted the concert, which included solo performances by the violinists Isaac Stern, Itzhak Perlman and Shlomo Mintz, a 25-year-old Russian-born Israeli. The centenary celebration honors the birthday of Bronislaw Huberman, who was born Dec. 19, 1882, in Poland. A celebrated violinist, he founded the then Palestine Symphony Orchestra in 1936. It became a refuge for persecuted Jewish musicians from Europe. Huberman died in 1967. His widow, the violinist Nathan Milstein, flew to New York from a concert engagement in Pittsburgh just in time to receive the Musician of the Year award at the home of Judith Dow, the chemicals heiress. The award was presented by Shirley Fleming, editor of Musical America magazine, which will carry Milstein's picture on the cover of its New Year issue.

## SEASON'S GREETINGS

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